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'DANUBE-85' MILITARY EXERCISES TO BEGIN END OF JUN

Morocz Interview

LD242046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Direct preparations have begun in our country for the "Danube-85" military manuvers, which will involve designated staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Our reporter Peter Tredics inquired about the maneuvers, due to be held at the end of June and beginning of July. He talked to Major General Lajos Marocz, who will be in charge of the maneuvers.

[Begin recording] [Morocz] I would say that these maneuvers do not have a special significance with respect to the exercises carried out according to plans. There are, of course, some interesting features, in the sense that military technology develops along with its applications, and there are new military methods in military technology that are being applied for the first time.

[Tredics] May I ask how many soldiers will be taking part?

[Morocz] Yes, it is no secret -- 23,000 will participate in the exercises.

[Tredics] Will there be any NATO observers present?

[Morocz] There will be no NATO observers present, because the number of participants will not reach 25,000. In other words, we shall not reach the size of contingent specified by the Helsinki agreement. In general, I can state that the staff and units taking part in the exercises have occupied their camp-sites properly, they have set themselves up in a disciplined and careful manner, and they are ready to fulfill the tasks awaiting them. [end recording]

'Operational Tactical' Maneuvers

LD241931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] In accordance with this year's training plan of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, joint operational tactical maneuvers [The phrase "operational tactical" -- in Czech "operacne takticke" -- is the same as that used to describe the Warsaw Pact missiles stationed in the CSSR; Czechoslovak media usually describes maneuvers as "tactical," not "operational tactical"] entitled "Danube-85" will take place in the near future on Hungarian territory, involving selected staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The maneuvers will be conducted by organs of the Ministry of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Ministry of Defense.

GROUPS ARRIVE IN WARSAW FOR 40TH CEMA SESSION

LD241824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The 40th CEMA session begins tomorrow in Warsaw. In the Polish capital today, we welcomed delegations from fraternal countries.

A Soviet delegation is led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Wojciech Jaruzelski was among those greeting him at Okecie Airport.

The delegations from other CEMA member-states also arrived:

The delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Grish Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic led by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the GDR delegation led by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation from the Republic of Cuba led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of State, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, permanent representative of Cuba to CEMA;

the delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic led by Dumagijn Sodnom, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the delegation from the SR of Romania led by Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the government;

the CSSR delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

the SFRY delegation led by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council;

the delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua led by Henri Ruiz, commandante of the revolution, minister of international economic cooperation, and Nicaraguan representative to the CEMA mixed commission;

Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, permanent representative of the USSR to CEMA; he is a member of the official Soviet delegation for the CEMA session.

The guests were welcomed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by representatives of the highest party and state authorities.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1005 GMT on 22 June reports: "The SRV delegation led by Tu Huu, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [title as heard] has arrived for the 40th CEMA session.]

TANJUG SUMMARIZES CEMA SCIENTIFIC SESSION

LD211411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 21 Jun 85

["Results of Work of CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- The CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, whose 3-day session ended 2 days ago, devoted most attention to the member-countries' further progress up to the year 2000.

Stress was placed on the use of electronics and automation in the economy, development of atomic energy, and new technologies. Scientific and economic organization from our country, which has cooperated with the CEMA since 1964, when a special agreement was signed between the SFRY Government and this organization, will also take part in efforts to resolve these problems, which are envisaged in the "comprehensive program of development".

In the committee it was agreed that our appropriate organizations should take part in the realization of the general agreement in the field of microprocessing technology. During its 3-day session, the committee also considered the realization of the agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of industrial robots and the application of microprocessing technology in the economy. Also envisaged were concrete measures concerning the realization of the agreed programs of scientific-technological cooperation.

At the session in Belgrade, which was presided over by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, representatives of the 10 member-countries of CEMA and the host country also exchanged experience on material-technological possibilities, fuel, energy and raw materials. They noted that the application of scientific-technological developments in the economy had made possible a higher technical level of production and savings in materials.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FRG'S BANGEMANN

AU211822 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, June 21 (BTA correspondent) -- The leader of the Bulgarian Government delegation to the Days of Bulgarian Economy and Culture in Munich, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, met in Bonn today with Mr Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economics. They discussed in detail the development of bilateral trade and economic relations and the opportunities for their expanding and promotion. Mr. Khristo Khristov and Mr Martin Bangemann, who are the co-chairmen of the joint Bulgario-West German Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Coopration, briefed each other on the fulfilment of the effective bilateral contracts and agreements and expressed the preparedness of the two sides to take concrete steps towards the activation of business contacts and the commercial and scientific exchange. They took notice of the need to introduce new, modern forms of industrial cooperation and joint economic programmes.

The Federal Minister of Economics expressed the conviction that the representative Bulgarian economic exhibition in Munich is a suitable form to popularize Bulgaria's grown capacities as a respected and welcome business partner and that it will help open up additional possibilities and ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that the promotion of relations on the respective level between the C.M.E.A. and the E.E.C. is of substantial significance not only for East-West economic cooperation, but also for the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence and security in international relations.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR END

AU241937 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Burgas, 20 Jun (BTA) -- The 13th session of the Permanent Working Group on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Transportation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR took place in Burgas from 17 to 20 June.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation and leader of the Bulgarian side of the group, and the Soviet delegation by Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. During the session a broad range of issues were discussed and measures were adopted on further developing bilateral cooperation and strengthening integrational processes in the field of transportation.

Information was exchanged on the progress of coordinating the state plans in the area of developing transportation relations between Bulgaria and the USSR for 1986-1990.

A plan on implementing the transportation clauses included in the bilateral long-range program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and a draft of the branch program, which specifies the basic trends of cooperation until the year 2000, were adopted.

During the session documents were signed on effectively handling the transportation between the two countries until the end of the year, and on developing the transportation of cargo in containers and packages for the period 1986-1990.

The meeting took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK ADDRESS 15TH CPCZ CC PLENUM

Husak Concluding Speech

LD212022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] In the first part of his closing speech at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Gustav Husak appreciated the constructiveness of the Central Committee's proceedings, the unanimity with which it approved the main directions of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, and positive experiences and critical comments regarding shortcomings made during the debate. He expressed thanks for the trust and support the Central Committee gave the Presidium, the Secretariat, and the commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee by approving the report on their activity for the period since the 14th session.

The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, said Comrade Gustav Husak, is very important. It is not a regular plenary session that discusses a specific range of issues. Through it we are entering an important period in which we shall be reflecting deeply both on the present and the future, and tackling key problems of the further activity of the party, and the socioeconomic and cultural development of society. This will demand intensive political, economic, educational, and ideological-theoretical activity.

The preparation of the congress is linked with a responsible assessment of the results we achieved during past years, with a careful analysis of accumulated experiences and with drawing up thought-out programs for the further development for the next 5-year period coupled with the long-range projection up to the year 2000. We want to bring this program before all our citizens after the congress, and in the general elections win their confidence and active support in implementing it. This is why the Central Committee's unanimous adoption of the course outlined in the Presidium report is of such importance. The most important thing now is to bring this course and the results of our deliberation into the entire party in a unified way, translate them into practice, into life and to place the main emphasis on their realization, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak.

He went on to recall that in this we can proceed from a solid foundation. The situation in the party and society is favorable. We have achieved positive results in all respects. Our party and the CSSR have a good name in the world. It would, however, be a great mistake if we were satisfied with the given state of affairs. This is why the Presidium report, which was supported during the debate, and the unanimously adopted resolution of the Central Committee call for higher demands and greater responsibility. The issue is that the party considers what has already been achieved to be a starting point, a springboard for an even more resolute advance.

As always, only practice will test our resolution. It depends primarily on how the resolution is understood and accepted, not only by all communists but also by millions of other citizens, or whether they shall remain mere good intentions. It is necessary to consistently translate into practice the conclusions of the Central Committee in an organized way and with full responsibility in all sectors and in specific conditions of each organization. On this depends our society's development, said Comrade Gustav Husak.

He went on to say that the Central Committee's deliberation is aimed at creating in all segments of our political system, in all social, state, and economic bodies an atmosphere of high standards. Communists must approach the current tasks, the fulfillment of this year's plan and the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in this spirit.

Present at the Central Committee's session are ministers of the federal and both national governments and certain managing directors of production economic units. They have the responsibility for ensuring that the political requirements for the preparation of the next 5-year plan, adopted by the Central Committee, are unconditionally observed. We cannot remain inert, lose time, not to see how rapidly things are changing in the world, above all in scientific, technological and other fields. If we are to hold ground and improve further the life of our people, expand the economy, maintain and consolidate our international position, we must set about without delay to tackle demands brought to the fore by time, and launch a tenacious struggle to master them and mobilize all our resources for this purpose.

Our advantage is, as expressed on many occasions during the debate, that in this we can rely on the experience of the CPSU in its preparation of the 27th congress, which must be adopted and applied in a creative way. We must reckon that the effort to achieve faster progress will not be without problems. The main issue is to change ingrained thinking, to get into the consciousness and practical activity everywhere the inevitability of new, more effective approaches to tasks. Bound up with this is the necessity to resolutely overcome old habits, efforts to keep on the same old path, and routine and inertia, which constitute a big obstacle to pushing through the necessary changes in our work.

When party bodies and organizations discuss the results of the Central Committee's session we can anticipate that they will meet with an overall agreement. But verbal agreement or applause is not enough. We must get from words to practical deeds everywhere. To continue to maintain the solidity and stability of our socialist society in the future, we must react positively to new requirements, tackle new problems in time and ensure the necessary dynamism of socioeconomic and social development, declared Comrade Gustav Husak.

He went on to recall that those who set themselves small aims achieve little. As communists we are obliged to set ourselves aims that are realistic but at the same time high and demanding. This is our duty towards the working class, the working people, towards the international communist and workers' movement. The party is the driving force that propels society and must remain such also in the future. It is a militant, revolutionary vanguard of our people, which is responsible for how things in our country progress and will progress. In the course of 65 years since its inception, in the course of 40 years since the liberation, the party has passed the test of maturity on many occasions and it has passed it well. We have all the prerequisites for it to hold its ground in the effort to set the new things in motion everywhere, as discussed by the Central Committee, and bring new spirit and energy into everyday work. This is fully in our hands, within our strength.

At the close of his speech at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that communists in all sectors will do their utmost to support overall the intentions declared using the joint work of the party and the people to achieve the set objectives.

Chnoupek Speech Reported

LD241112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Report on speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, at 15th CPCZ Central Committee session; date not given]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek characterized the present situation in the world as complicated and relations between the East and the West as abnormal and unnatural, and he said the international scene is saturated with dangerous elements that are causing serious concern to those who value world peace and the ideals of progress.

There has been a certain shift of late in the West's attitude on the international arena, however, albeit in perception rather than conduct. Imperialism has recognized more than ever before that attempts to corrode and divide the Warsaw Pact are absurd. This pillar of our defense strength is solid, is a reality that our class adversaries have always and will always respect.

As a result, after a lapse in contacts, the West has shown interest in communicating with the socialist countries, in establishing a dialogue, in proposals for a summit meeting between the representatives of the USSR and the United States, and in accepting the Soviet initiative to discuss in Geneva a complex of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons.

In the first Geneva round, however, it would appear that their motive has been rather to calm their own worried public than to engage in business-like discussions.

In his speech in the debate Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled that the world still faces the choice of whether to continue escalating tension or to seek, in a constructive way, mutually acceptable solutions that would halt the process of material preparation for a nuclear conflict. By this we have in mind that in tackling the fundamental issue of war and peace the struggle of two opposing tendencies will continue and it will be manifested in a different approach to the form and content of concrete steps in a given historical stage.

It will be the socialist states that play a key role, states that have embarked on a peace offensive: mobilizing public opinion and realistically thinking politicians in the West to renew the process of relaxation of tension. Our possibilities will be multiplied in this effort by the growth of the real power of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, the strengthening of our unity, and the coordinated course of action of the fraternal allied countries of the Warsaw Pact in international forums in implementing the joint peace program. From these inexhaustible sources, as has been the case till now, we will draw confidence that we can look to the future with the conviction that peace will be preserved.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek gave his full support to Comrade Gustav Husak's words as well as the overall concept of the Presidium's report proceeding from the conclusion that despite the aggravated international situation we can approach the preparation of the 17th congress with confidence that in the years ahead it will not be the war-mongering forces but the forces of peace which will prevail. The Czechoslovak foreign service is ready to enter this period resolving to honorably fulfill the demanding tasks connected with ensuring favorable external conditions for building an advanced socialist society, stressed Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in a debate at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

CPSL APPROVES AGENDA FOR MARCH 1986 CONFERENCE

LD211802 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution that states:

The Central Committee of the CPSL at today's session on the basis of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session discussed the proposal for convening the CPSL Congress. In harmony with the regulations of the CPCZ it has decided to call the CPSL Congress for 13 March 1986 with the following program.

1. Report of the CPSL Central Committee about the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress about further tasks of the party in Slovakia.

2. Report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL.

3. Discussion and approval of congress documents.

4. Election of the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The following criteria have been set for the election of delegates for the CPSL Congress:

-- Every 500 members of the CPSL are to be represented by a delegate with a full vote;

-- Every 1,000 members of the CPSL are to be represented by a delegate with an advisory vote.

The CPSL Central Committee charges the CPSL Presidium and the CPSL Secretariat to secure the fulfillment of tasks linked with the content, cadres, and organizational and technical preparation of the CPSL Congress. The consistent fulfillment of the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session demands that party organs and organizations should increase their requirements from communists and management workers, that they perfect political organizational and ideological educational work, that they undertake thorough activity and effort for the fulfillment of the tasks of this year and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan and thorough preparation for the demanding tasks of 1986 for innovation, quality of products and all work, intensification, and efficiency of the economy, and speedier implementation of the results of scientific and technical development in practice.

In connection with the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress, as well as the CPSL Congress, annual members' meetings, all-plenary meetings and party conferences, the CPSL Central Committee charges the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee, the party organs and organizations in Slovakia to create comprehensive conditions to ensure that their meetings are factual and creative and that they evaluate the results achieved with critical demand and set out mobilization tasks for the future period.

The CPSL Central Committee is convinced that the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress will be welcomed by communists and other workers in Slovakia with a new surge of initiative, that the whole period of preparing for the congress will be marked by penetrating political work and further deepening of the unity of the party and the people.

The CPSL Central Committee approves the following:

-- the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium about the convening of the CPSL Congress and the tasks of the party in Slovakia before the 17th CPCZ Congress, presented by Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee;

-- the report about the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the session of the CPSL on 10 December 1984.

It takes note of the following:

-- information about solving the points and suggestions made at the session of the CPSL Central Committee on 11-12 October 1984 and 10 December 1985;

-- the report about the development and improvement of the quality of membership foundation of the party in Slovakia in 1984;

-- the assessment of the preparation, course, and results of the sessions of primary organizations' members' meetings of the CPSL at the beginning of 1985;

-- The political organization approach of the CPSL Central Committee in securing the tasks of the 15th the CPCZ Central Committee Session and the CPSL Central Committee Session and the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the primary organizations' members' annual meetings, all-plenary sessions and party conferences before the 17th Congress.

GERLE, USSR'S RYABOV BEGIN TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD241642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Government delegations opened in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They were headed by Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak vice premier, and Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They exchanged information about the state of and results achieved in the coordination of plans in the chemical industry and in manufacturing machines and equipment for this branch. They also discussed further development of cooperation, coordination, and specialization, and the elaboration of the bilateral program effective up to the year 2,000

MEMBERS OF 13TH MSZMP CONGRESS WORKING GROUPS

AU211224 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian 1985/6 pp 42-45

[Text] At the 13th MSZMP Congress the Central Committee approved the chairmen of the CC Working Groups and on 23 April 1985 the Politburo approved the secretaries and members of the working groups as well as the editorial committees of TARSADALMI SZEMLE and PARTELET.

Party Building Working Group

Chairman: Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP

Secretary: Istvan Latos, deputy head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department
Members: Tibor Baranyai, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council;
Gabor Borbely, secretary of Budapest party committee;
Sandor Borbely, general commander of Workers' Militia;
Gabor Deak, first secretary of the 13th district party committee;
Jozsef Dudla, first secretary of Miskolc town party committee;
Ferenc Frank, retired first secretary of Bekes County party committee;
Miklos Horvath, first secretary of Vas County;
Vera Lajtai, retired chief editor on PARTELET;
Sandor Lakos, chief editor of PARTELET;
Janos Lukacs, first secretary of Baranya County;
Lajos Merten, first secretary of Tatabanya town party committee;
Istvan Nyitrai, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee;
Istvan Petrovszki, head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee;
Szigfrid Peter, first secretary of Tolna County party committee;
Ferenc Skoda, secretary of Nograd County party committee;
Sandor Somogyi, retired secretary of Budapest party committee;
Istvan Takacs, retired head of a department at the Political Academy;
Janos Toth, secretary general of the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations [MTESZ];
Imre Vertes, deputy editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG.

Economic Policy Working Group

Chairman: Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee;
Secretary: Pal Ivanyi, deputy head of Central Committee Department of Economics;
Members: Jozsef Bognar, academician, and director of Research Institute of World Economics;
Farenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat of the Council of International Economic Relations;
Bela Csikos-Nagy, academician, chairman of the Hungarian Society of Politico-Economics;
Lajos Dozsa, director general of the Hungarian Aluminum Trust;
Gyorgy Enyedi, director of the Regional Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [MTA];
Zsuzsa Ferge, head of a department at the MTA Research Institute of Sociology;
Ferenc Horvath, state secretary at the Ministry of Industry;
Istvan Hagelmayer, director of the Financial Research Institute;
Lajos Henczi, deputy secretary general of MTESZ;
Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance;
Robert Hoch, deputy director of the MTA Institute of Politico-Economics;
Erno Kemenes, director of Planned Economy Institute of the National Planning Office [OT];

Ferenc Kozma, lecturer at the Political Academy;
Rezso Nyers, councillor at the MTA Institute of Politico-Economics;
Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, chairwoman of the Central Statistical Office;
Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor;
Sandor Szabo, first secretary of Csongrad County party committee;
Kalman Szabo, academician, university lecturer at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences [MKKE];
Bela Zikszay, chairman of the National Material and Price Office;
Imre Tarafas, deputy to the head of the main department at the Hungarian National Bank;
Marton Tardos, head of a department at the MTA Institute of Politico-Economics;
Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank;
Miklos Villanyi, state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
Imre Vincze, deputy minister of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Cooperative Policy Working Group

Chairman: Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

Secretary: Imre Kovacs, deputy head of the Central Committee Economics Department;
Members: Gabor Apati-Nagy, deputy chairman of Oktober 6 Agricultural Cooperative in Nagyszenas;
Sandor Demjen, director general of Skala-Coop;
Gyorgy Gondor, chairman of the Budapest Chemical and Plastic Material Industrial Cooperative;
Ferenc Gubicza, chairman of the Csvopaktaja Agricultural Cooperative in Nemesvaros;
Istvan Herlicska, chairman of the Gyor General Consumer and Marketing Cooperative [AFESZ];
Lajos Koveskuti, chairman of the Budapest Telecommunication Industrial Cooperative;
Sandor Orban, docent at Debrecen Agronomic University;
Lajos Rev, chairman of the Industrial Cooperatives National Council [OKISZ];
Aladar Sipos, director of the MTA Institute of Politico-Economics;
Istvan Szabo, chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council [TOT];
Jozsef Szabo, rector of the Political Academy;
Istvan Szlameniczky, chairman of the Consumer Cooperatives National Council [SZOVOSZ];
Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food;
Sandor Zsarnoczai, editor in chief of KOZGASDASAGI SZEMLE;

Educational Policy Working Group

Chairmen: Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee;

Secretary: Andras Knopp, deputy head of the Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs Department of the Central Committee;
Members: Miklos Almasi, lecturer and head of department at Lorand Eotvos University [ELTE]
Eva Ancsel, university lecturer at ELTE;
Ivan T. Berend, academician and chairman of the MTA;
Ferenc Gazso, deputy minister of culture and education;
Imre Gyori, chairman of the National Council of Public Education;
Istvan Hars, chairman of the Hungarian Radio;
Tibor Huszar, academician and head of the ELTE Institute of Sociology;
Istvan Huszar, director of the Party History Institute;
Gyorgy Jozsa, head of the Marxism-Leninism Main Department of the Ministry of Culture and Education;

Istvan Kiraly, academician, lecturer and head of department at ELTE;
Mihaly Kornidesz, chairman of Hungarian Television;
Bela Kopeczi, academician and minister of culture and education;
Kalman Kulcsar, academician, deputy secretary general of the MTA;
Sandor Lakos, chief editor of PARTELET;
Jozsef Lukacs, academician and director of the MTA Institute of Philosophy;
Pal Pandi, academician, lecturer and head of department at ELTE, and member of the NEPSZABADSAG editors' committee;
Katalin Radics, head of the Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs Department of the Central Committee;
Peter Renyi, deputy to the chief editor at NEPSZABADSAG;
Mihaly Simai, academician and deputy director of the MTA Research Institute of World Economics;
Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee;
Miklos Szinetar, producer and deputy president of the arts section of Hungarian Televison;
P. Szucs, Julianna art historian and chief editor of MOZGO VILAG;
Pal Tetenyi, academician and chairman of the National Technological Development Commission;
Dezso Toth, academician and deputy minister of culture and education;
Ferenc Tokei, academician, head of MTA Working Group for Oriental Studies;
H. Varro Rozsa, deputy editor in chief of TARSADALMI SZEMLE;
Tibor Vamos, academician, director of MTA Computer Science and Automation Institute;
Ivan Vitanyi, director at the Cultural Research Institute.

Youth Committee

Chairman: Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of MSZMP;

Secretary: Andras Toth, staff member on political matters at the Party and Mass Organization Department of the Central Committee;
Members: Andras P. Bard, vice president of the National Peace Council and chairman of the Youth and Students Committee;
Robert Cravero, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office;
Erzsebet Cser, secretary of the Budapest 3d District KISZ Committee;
Ferenc Gazso, deputy minister of culture and education;
Tibor Halay, deputy director of the Institute of Sociology;
Cszaba Hamori, Politburo member and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee;
Bela Hary, retired first secretary of Gyor-Sopron County party committee;
Ferenc Karvalits, first secretary of Zala County party committee;
Ferenc Karpati, deputy defense minister;
Sandor Nagy, secretary of National Trade Union Council;
Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of Hajdu-Bihar County party committee;
Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the Bekes County party committee;
Mrs Istvan Szucs, first secretary of Budapest 5th District party committee;
Laszlo Varga, secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Pioneers' Association and secretary of the National Youth Committee.

REPORT ON NEMETH'S 12 JUNE YOUTH POLICY SPEECH

AU201347 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jun 85 p 3

[Report on speech by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP Political Academy on 12 June: "Karoly Nemeth: The Youth's Situation and the Tasks of the Party"]

[Text] In accordance with its leading role in society, our party is devoting great attention to youth. With its policy and practical activity, the party helps the particular interests of youth, which will be put forward together with the overall interests of society. The 13th MSZMP Congress also pointed out emphatically: "The education of the young people in the socialist spirit and their preparation for independent life is the concern of the entire society." Continuous care for youth is also one of the main conditions for the construction of socialism, for the development of the party and for its successful activity, said Karoly Nemeth in his introduction. Then he spoke about the fact that the MSZMP Central Committee reviewed in this spirit the current issues of youth policy last October and determined the tasks ahead. In the entire course of preparations for the congress, at the membership meetings, at the party conferences, as well as at the congress itself, sincere attention has been shown towards youth. The congress' decision shows that our party wishes to improve its activity regarding youth and at the same time it expects a greater sense of responsibility from the state and social organs responsible for educating youth, but also from the young people themselves.

One can rightly say about the social program designed for the coming years that it also expresses the interests of our youth. Continuation of our political guidelines, acceleration of economic development, faster technological progress, more organized and more efficient work, appreciation of good performances, and greater social justice -- in other words, all the points that the 13th congress decided upon -- agree with the endeavors and the support of the overwhelming majority of young people.

Our party regards young people as the continuers of its struggles and efforts. The overwhelming majority of Hungarian young people agree with the socialist goals -- we can rely on our young people.

A More Precise Division of Labor

In the generally favorable picture, one can also discover unfavorable phenomena, Nemeth continued. The contradictions accompanying our social development, the irregularities of our life, and the unfavorable changes in the international situation also have an effect on our youth. As a result of all these things, there is more uncertainty in certain groups of young people regarding the prospects for socialist development, as well as what their personal future holds. Under the conditions of a slowed economic development, the fulfillment of justified demands has also become more difficult; therefore, impatience is more common. It is true that our society, in accordance with its level of development, guarantees conditions for education, work, and culture, but family income, family background, differences in cultural level and lifestyle still strongly differentiate young peoples' possibilities for choosing a career, for further study, and their chances for creating an independent way of life. We can also find lack of discipline, irresponsible attitudes, and undesirable phenomena among young people. There is an increase in the number of those young people who come into conflict with our moral values, temporarily or for a long time, and are left outside the sphere of influence of our institutions. It is worth drawing particular attention to the fact that youth crime has increased in recent years and the use of medicines used as drug substitutes has spread. We also have to fight for the youth who has taken a wrong turn. The party should deal more attentively with these problems.

The deputy general secretary of the MSZMP then spoke about the fact that the party's youth policy has been based on an adequate foundation and on tested principles since 1957. Youth are an integral part of society and the correct evaluation of youth starts with the way they learn and work, or the way they take a stand in society. The entire society is responsible for youth and this requires a more precise division of labor than ever before. There is a need for genuine changes, Nemeth stressed, because various organizations and movements, in spite of their useful initiatives, have not been able to develop activities and an organizational framework with which to improve their work with youth.

The Central Committee stresses the fundamental role played by the family in the education of young people, mainly in their childhood and adolescent years. It is most difficult to substitute the role played by the family in this phase. However, today parents are hindered by several factors in being able to fully carry out this task. The traditional family model has changed and is still changing. A well-known problem is the great number of divorces and the increasing proportion of children living with one parent or taken into the care of the state.

Families should become the natural and main place to care for children and to prepare them for independent life. Adequate conditions must be created for this, stressed Nemeth. He mentioned the allowances contributing to child rearing, which are considerable, but the number of children nevertheless causes greater differences today in the income conditions of the families than it did earlier. The introduction of the child care allowance ameliorates the situation, as does the differentiated increase in the amount of family allowance one can expect. The financial organs are also examining the possibility of introducing a new, advantageous family-starting credit.

The Main Points of Youth Policy

Speaking about the approximately 100,000 endangered young people, Nemeth mentioned the responsibility of preventive institutions and said that there is a need to institute genuine changes in this area. Nemeth then discussed the youth policy tasks of the state organs, saying that we were unable to advance in certain areas due partly to clumsy guidance and lack of adequate harmonization, and partly due to economic reasons. There are issues that fall within the sphere of authority of several ministries or national organs. Resources are scattered, are utilized with low efficiency, or are put to the wrong use.

In the light of these experiences, there has emerged a need to strengthen state activity with regard to young people. A decision will be made in the near future concerning this need.

Karoly Nemeth then analyzed the fundamental youth policy issues. He first dealt with the question of who should be considered young people. The answer, however, has practical importance for selecting the main points of youth policy.

Evaluating this, the Central Committee decided that we have to concentrate our efforts on student education in secondary and high-level institutions, on young people at the beginning of their careers and who have been working for 2-3 years, and on young people who are starting a family. The congress also drew attention to the fact that age cannot be rigidly interpreted because the situation differs depending on the various strata of youth. This means that -- with the exception of young graduates with diplomas -- youth is in fact made up of the 14-21 age group.

The young skilled worker who, finishing his army service, has been working for 2-3 years, has adjusted to his workplace and has started a family, is an independent adult in the full sense of the word, although he is barely in his mid-twenties. Young graduates, however, at 26-28 years of age are still at the beginning of their careers and are taking their first steps in independent life. These are real differences that we will have to take into account much more in our future political work. The essential thing, however, on all levels is to refrain from treating independent adults as "youngsters." Those who are in need, however, should be given the necessary social attention and support in order to solve their juvenile problems.

The process whereby young people become independent should be helped along at an earlier phase of their life than is currently the case, said Nemeth.

Related to the expanded age limit of youth is the fact that few people under 30 years of age are accepted in the party, that there are few young people in leading positions, and that KISZ has more than 100,000 members over the age of 30 who find it difficult to break into other areas of public life.

In addition to the rational modification of the age limit of youth, we should also clarify what we really mean by the notion of youth problems, said Nemeth.

In the course of the debates preceding the positions taken on youth policy, widespread recognition emerged that today we are treating several issues that affect the entire society as youth problems. This simplification hinders us in evaluating the real size of the problems and coming up with the necessary resources to solve them.

The most obvious example of this is the housing issue, which is one of the most stress-inducing problems of our society. However, we often speak about this problem as if only the youth had an interest in its solution, whereas we have to search for a comprehensive solution on a social scale. An example of the unjustified differentiation between youth policy problems and social policy problems is the way several places deal with the wages of young people starting their careers, although this is a general social and economic issue. A long-term solution can be reached not by wage preference applied according to age, but by wages proportionate to performance. Examples prove that social-scale issues cannot be solved by youth policy measures.

Socialism Is a Natural Medium

Karoly Nemeth then dealt with the situation of students. The attention accorded to them is understandable, he said, as about 15 percent of young people spend 11-12 years in school. Their student years shape the world concept, character, and attitude of young people, and what education and instruction fail to achieve can hardly be replaced later. For the students school represents society, and school democracy represents social democracy. That is also why it is important to make sure that student government develops and acquires more content, and that students try out their capabilities, get a taste of experience of public life activity, and are able to learn from their own experiences and mistakes. School can educate for democracy and independent activity only if the school itself is an example and practice ground for all this.

At the party congress it also emerged that we firmly intend to improve young people's chances in starting an independent life and their social and financial conditions. We wish to concentrate our resources decisively on two areas: easing problems in acquiring dwellings, and supporting child-rearing.

The implementation of the goal we set for ourselves and a slightly more dynamic economic development than in previous years can also create better conditions for solving the other problems facing young working people. We know that under current conditions the majority of young people are unable to come up with the necessary financial coverage. We have to look for a solution that enables young workers, peasants, intellectuals, and employees to set themselves the realistic goal of acquiring their first housing within a reasonable time by leading a modest, thrifty life. First we have to eliminate the uncertainty of establishing a home, sometimes the hopelessness of it. We must make clear what society takes upon itself, and what the young people have to solve on their own. It is justified for state support to increase in a differentiated way according to social-political viewpoints and needs.

The measures taken to ease the problems of young people can lead to perceptible, if not spectacular changes. The preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are also being made on the basis of conceptions that provide a greater proportion of state housing construction than at present. The state organs were given the task of working out a system of advance savings and house building credit that enables young families gradually acquire adequate housing with realistic individual efforts. However, whatever society does, it will be successful and of real value only if the young people, too, take a share in the efforts that lay the foundations for their own future, for their own lives.

We must also search for the answer to the question of how to increase the social and political activity of youth. How can party organs, party organizations and public organizations help youth join public life?

Numerous examples prove that young people are indeed taking a share in forming our society -- said the deputy general secretary of the MSZMP. Young people are taking considerable tasks upon themselves in economic construction work. Almost 40 percent of the employees are under 30, and young people form the majority of people working in branches of the national economy that require greater professional training. It is thought-provoking that at the same time the role played by young working people in our system of political institutions is smaller than their real weight would justify. This is mainly a consequence of the fact that we do not yet rely enough on the possibilities inherent in cooperation between different generations and in their rational capacity to assume burdens.

The party communist organizations are playing a decisive role in working out youth policy tasks, and in organizing and supervising their implementation. Two areas require special attention, stressed Nemeth. One is ideological work, as socialism is the natural medium for the young people of today, even though they have no experience of their own about capitalism or about the first 2-3 decades of the construction of socialism. Thus, they obviously compare the things they have learned about socialism with the created practice of socialism, and they look for ideals within reality. We must do more in order to have young people receive clear, straight answers to their questions wherever possible. It is particularly important that they develop a realistic picture of the process of the creation of socialism, its past, present, and future, and that they acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the achievements of socialist development, and also with our struggles and mistakes.

We can state without exaggeration that one of our main questions is how young people meet and identify with socialism, with its ideological basis, Marxism-Leninism, how does the growing generation become a creative part of our construction work? This does not happen automatically. It is true that more and more new generations are being born into the socialist society, but their thinking, their attitudes do not become socialist by themselves. Our youth policy is directed towards winning the growing generations over to our ideals and goals.

The Educational Process of Turning Into a Communist

The other area in which there is a need for genuine change in the party's activity is party building. Through conscious educational and organizational work, we must succeed in having politically active young people who are committed to socialism elected as party members. The process of educating someone to become a communist cannot end with his acceptance as a party member. It is our interest and responsibility to give young communists more opportunities in the party for public activity, for political action. Therefore, we should more courageously rely on young people in both the party organs and in electing officials. The party organizations did not succeed in considerably improving the proportion of young people in the latest elections, either. On the contrary, in spite of our intentions, fewer young people were elected to the leadership of party basic organizations than 5 years earlier. It is necessary to take notice of this also because it also shows the shortcomings of our cadre work.

Speaking about the tasks of the trade unions, Nemeth pointed out that the interest-representing organs should pay more attention to young people and the internal life of the movement must be renewed. First of all, the life and working methods of the enterprise and institution organizations and trade unions must be revitalized and programs that attract young working people and are worthy of the movement must be worked out. We are expecting further genuine steps, Nemeth said, in improving the political work carried out among the vocational school students and workers under the age of 30.

The PPF and the other social movements and organizations must also play an important and particular role in our youth policy. They should create considerably more possibilities for acting and engaging in politics for those people who, for some reason, wish to fulfill their public life ambitions outside the party, trade unions, or youth movement. We regard the associations created by young people themselves as a manifestation of the good-intentioned readiness for initiatives. Our party organs should support and not just tolerate the creation of youth associations, clubs, federations that are active in the implementation of socially useful goals. We are interested in the creation of such associations and in having them operate under proper supervision. The practice so far has mainly been that the moment such a youth initiative emerged, it immediately came under the supervision of the KISZ. The youth association, however, does not posess legal and organizational means to enable it to carry out the political supervision of each and every youth group. There is, however, no need for this. The currently operating public organizations and state institutions must undertake the supervision of the youth associations, groups, clubs, and federations.

In the following part of his lecture, the deputy general secretary of the MSZMP spoke about the activity of the KISZ. It is important to point out, he said that the party created the united youth organization in 1957 in order to fulfill, with different methods in different strata of youth, the same task: to represent the policy of the party and win the widest masses of youth over to our cause. At that time our formulation was that the united communist youth organization must be made up of politically committed and conscious young people. This basic principle continues to be in force.

We regard the KISZ as an important element of our system of political institutions. The Central Committee recognized its merits and its activity also in the Central Committee positions. Our Youth League is fulfilling its social role. It is taking an active part in shaping and implementing policy, in constructing socialism, and it mobilizes young people to solve the tasks; it represents and defends the interests of Hungarian youth, and educates the new generation of party members. Of every 100 persons accepted into the party, 60 persons are KISZ members and have, with few exceptions, the KISZ basic organization as one of their sponsors.

KISZ does much to make the wide masses of young people understand and accept the policy of the party and to become active participants in implementing it. But KISZ should do more to make sure that an active spirit of debate and lively political activity emerge in the Youth League and everywhere amongst young people. The adjustment to higher requirements and the need for renewal also make it necessary to responsible analyze once again certain issues that have been debated for a long time. Among these questions, the one emerging most sharply is how can we differentiate according to strata and age the program, the organizational order, and the system of requirements, while preserving and even strengthening the political unity of the youth movement. It is a fact that this question cannot be fully answered in the current organizational framework. It is important that KISZ work out, in accordance with the instructions given by the Central Committee, concepts concerning its activity to be carried out among the various strata and age groups of youth and to take a position on that at its next congress.

We start from the premises that the KISZ, as the youth ally of the party, should remain the only political youth organization. There is also need, however, as we pointed out in 1957, for a greater number of self-governing associations, circles, clubs and other forms of youth activities to emerge outside KISZ that are based on the young peoples' professional, scientific, and cultural interests and that organize sports and tourism. We can apply a higher standard for KISZ membership only if we can provide opportunities for activity in political and public life also to the young people who do not accept or do not fulfill the higher requirements. The renewal of the organization and content of KISZ can, therefore, hardly be imagined in itself.

It Conveys Values

Reviewing the situation and the tasks of the Pioneers movement, Karoly Nemeth concluded that, with the devoted activity of tens of thousands of teachers, the children's organizations that lay the foundations of the socialist way of life are adequately contributing to the educational work of the school, the family, and the new generation of KISZ members. It is desirable that every child be able to take part, according to his capacities and talents, in the Pioneers, and to achieve successes in it. This goal can be achieved if the movement teaches and urges an attractive community life full of content that is based on childrens' independent activity. The Pioneers movement will be more active if the children regard the movement as their own, plan the programs themselves, and take part in organizing and evaluating the activities. The social rewards of this activity will truly increase if the Pioneers movement conveys values such as honest human behavior and community attitude, efforts and achievements in line with personal capacities, work, discipline, and honesty, and playful cheerfulness when the time is right for it.

In conclusion, Karoly Nemeth summed up the most important lessons of youth policy work. We will have to think differently about the relations between youth policy and social policy in the future, he said, and we will have to act accordingly in practice. This should mean recognizing the fact that the questions that come up are seldom "purely" youth policy questions. To put it a bit more simply: Less youth policy would also be sufficient if social policy deals with young people according to their importance. At present, there is a need, first of all, to better take into consideration the various needs and interests of young people in our social policy and to weigh in a more genuine way the effect of our decisions and measures on them. I am also drawing attention to this because our plans for the coming years are being prepared now. It is not the same solutions that we will apply to the debates; we are, in fact, also deciding now on the possibilities and scope of our youth policy.

If we implement the decisions of the congress, we will have every reason to be confident that our society will progress, and that our youth policy and our activity carried out among the youth will again move into an advancing phase.

PRESIDIUM DECIDES 10 PERCENT MEAT PRICE INCREASE

LD242009 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] A Government Presidium meeting today adopted a decision on agricultural chemicals and on fulfilling the technical needs of agriculture and the food economy until 1990. This will make possible an increase in the production of artificial fertilizers and plant protection agents, and better supplies of rubber products and plastics. Supplies of agricultural machines will be doubled. A Council of Ministers draft resolution on the development of tractor production was also examined. Industrial safety and hygiene were also discussed. It was stated during the discussion that thanks to government decisions during the 1982-84 period, a partial improvement occurred in this sphere. Last year, the number of work accidents dropped for the first time for 5 years. It was decided that task directions concerning work safety and hygiene and the development of the production of equipment indispensable to achieve a further improvement in this area will be included in the draft national socioeconomic plan.

Next, a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning implementation of the program for development of tractor production was examined. This resolution will allow the production of 100,000 tractors every year. A decision was taken concerning satisfying the needs of agriculture and the food economy with technical and chemical means over the next 5 years.

The Government Presidium examined a report by the minister for prices concerning implementation of the Council of Ministers decision in February this year to increase the prices of meat and meat products. Taking into consideration demands of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] the government decided to increase food prices in stages. It was decided to increase the retail price of meat and meat products in the last stage. In accordance with proposals put forward by the OPZZ on reducing the influence of meat price increase on the cost of living increase, it was decided to reduce the scale of increases to the absolute minimum. The increase will be 10 percent for several widely consumed types of meat and meat products, and the increase will not be more than 15 percent for any other type of meat and cured meat.

The Government Presidium also heard a report by the minister of domestic trade and services about price reductions being introduced by state enterprises for a number of industrial goods. The reductions apply to goods the demand for which has been fully satisified with the present prices and which require price reductions to increase sales in accordance with the principles of economic reform.

The minister of labor, wages and social affairs reported on the full implementation of the government decision of February this year, meeting OPZZ proposals, and aimed at covering food price increases for the financially weakest groups of the population. This was done by increasing the lowest pensions, family allowances for low-income families, and by the creation of better conditions of earning for pensioners, and by allowing an increase in the lowest earnings.

In accordance with the request of trade unions, an increased allocation of funds for the social fund has been ensured in order to reduce the influence of food price increases on the increasing cost of rest and recreation of employees and their families.

20TH PZPR PLENUM PARTICIPANTS FILE SPEECHES

AU240954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 85 p 4

[Roundup of "abridged" speeches "filed" by participants in the 12-13 June PZPR Plenum with the plenum protocol]

[Excerpts] Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Radom: I cannot agree with the assertion made at this plenum's discussion that apathy is rife in our party. For example, in our voivodship the plant committees have sponsored setting up groups of aktivs composed of nonparty people, especially those from the worker communities. We have also stopped the process by which party ranks decrease. The numerical development of party ranks goes hand in hand with the invigoration of the social militancy of many communities and with the strengthening of people's trust in the PZPR. This is evidenced by the fact that people continue to participate on an ever increasing scale in solving the problems of their own plants and regions.

Stanislaw Lowicki, Central Committee member and senior foremen at the Voivodship transportation enterprise in Bytom, Katowice Voivodship: Increasing the role of workers in party activities is a complicated problem. While at the primary and shop levels we can still speak of the partnerlike function of workers in daily party activities, at higher levels it is the intelligentsia that decisively rules the roost, and workers are not always able to get through with their arguments. The only reasonable solution to this problem is to raise workers' general knowledge, especially the knowledge of the aktivs who have functions and of the broad base of the reserve cadre.

Jozef Brozek, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Nowy Sacz: We keep asking ourselves why it is so difficult to make progress in stimulating the activity of the primary party echelons and in ensuring that they are independent in their performance. There are many reasons for this state of affairs. For one, it is only too often that we want the resolutions of party organizations of various levels to include whatever we are able to think of at a given moment, without taking into account reality and the potential of these organizations to implement such resolutions.

Ryszard Zima, Central Committee member, and brigade leader in the Powisle farm combine in Czernin, Elblag Voivodship: We should show more reaction to crafty dodgers and to those who get rich at the cost of others. There are many cases of bad conduct by party members and, what is worse, by party aktivs. Exposing these members is very troublesome at times because influential people, who are known for their ability to "strangle many a case," support these members. We must put an end to this. Everyone must be taken to book. Otherwise we will never be able to cope with cliques and dishonesty.

It is being said that we should not forget the party members, especially workers, who left the party during the stormy days. This is a very important task, but we should also keep an eye on the comrades who were very careful during those stormy days to conceal their party membership and are now beginning to become bolder and bolder and to assert that it is the party's duty to protect them in such matters as the allotment of apartments, improvements in social and daily conditions, and so on.

Kazimierz Pieczajko, Central Committee member, and private farmer in Zagrodno village, Legnica Voivodship: I would like to speak about strengthening and developing the party in rural areas.

The proportion of party members in the work forces in production plants in rural areas in our voivodship is satisfactory, but the situation with regard to private farmers is disturbing. Why? Private farmers continue to distrust the stability of farm policy, and this is especially true of young farmers, who look at the party and its policy from the viewpoint of the development prospects of their own farms. The traditional influence of the clergy on the rural communities, especially on farmers, is another reason. Moreover, there is a lack of a transparent system of ideoeducational work with young people. This is because of the rural intelligentsia is inadequately trained for this work.

If we are going to stop the peasant membership of the party from decreasing we should get the peasants to view the party as their bulwark for better or worse and be certain that the party will protect them against injustice.

Kazimierz Konieczko, Central Committee secretary and fitter in Katowice foundry in Dabrowa Gornicza, Katowice Voivodship: The resolutions adopted at the central level are not implemented with the necessary resolution and strength, especially at the grass-roots level. Can we assert with clear conscience that the resolutions adopted by higher party echelons are implemented by the lowest party echelons? We can openly assert that these resolutions are often merely acknowledged. The implementation of the resolutions and proposals adopted by individual party organizations also gives rise to many reservations.

Boleslaw Jaremkiewicz, Central Committee secretary and foreman in the PZL-Mielec plant in Rzeszow Voivodship: We can generally assert that in Mielec the results of party work do not correspond with efforts, despite a good programming and running of party work and despite accountability, which is perhaps even excessive. The control checks carried out in line with the 13th plenum resolution to find out how the leading cadres discharge their duties indicated that most of them are people who are committed to solving economic and sociopolitical problems, but that they also include those who just appear to be committed to party work and actually do nothing to strengthen and develop their organization, to promote the rebirth of trade unionism, and to support social and self-government organizations. Political-educational work among work forces is still weak, and there are party organizations that have abandoned party training or continue it irregularly. On the other hand, youth organizations, especially the Socialist Union of Polish Youth, continue to do useful work.

The energy of the Mielec party organizations in solving basic social and economic problems has helped to improve the political climate as attested to by the fact that people do not respond to the adversary's propaganda actions, that public law and order has improved, and that the number of criminal and hooligan offenses continues to decrease.

Jan Jasinski, first secretary of the PZPR District Committee of the Warsaw Central Railroad Junction: We must not forget that the events in August 1980 were caused by deviations from the scientific theory and practice of Marxism. I am saying this because at times I get the impressions that too many people have already forgotten this fact and that so much character, resolution, toughness, perservering struggle, discipline, and work were necessary in order to defend the ideological and political principles in the battles against revisionism, dogmatism, opportunism, the ideological adversary, and the sectarianism in the party. This struggle is still going on.

The Warsaw party organizations have strengthened their positions in plants during the accountability period. The role of party organizations and cells in running the processes of the economy has also increased. Party organizations continue to strengthen their worker character and role in developing cadre policy. The increase in party ranks is one of the outstanding proofs that the work forces' trust in the party has increased.

S&T COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD241817 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, at a meeting in Warsaw, has positively assessed results of activities for the implementation of a long-term program of developing this bilateral cooperation until the year 2000. The program was signed a year ago. In a protocol, signed today by the chairmen of both delegations, deputy premiers Janusz Obodowski and Nikolay Takyzin, the results of a review by the Commission of Bilateral Economic and Scientific-Technological Relations were included.

It was decided that a plan of projects connected with the implementation of the long-term program will be expanded by 25 more projects. It includes, above all, the cooperation connected with the implementation of modern, highly effective technological processes, machines, and equipment in several industrial branches, including matallurgy.

JARUZELSKI CONFERS WITH USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV

LD211605 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Mikhail Solomentsev, Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. Information was exchanged about the achievements, as well as actions that have been undertaken by the two fraternal parties. Chairman of the PZPR Central Control Commission Jerzy Urbanski took part in the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial party atmosphere. Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov was present.

Mikhail Solomentsev stayed in Poland from 17 to 21 June, heading a Soviet party delegation.

[Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 21 June reports: "At Warsaw Okecie Airport the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev was seen off by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Party Central Control Commission. Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was also present."]

COMMUNIQUE ON OLSZOWSKI'S VISIT TO ITALY

LD220821 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 22 Jun 85

["Communique on Minister Olszowski's Italian Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Rome, June 21 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski made an official visit to Italy on June 20-21, at an invitation of the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and reciprocating the latter's visit to Poland in December 1984.

During Polish-Italian plenary talks chaired by both respective ministers, the sides made a broad review of key international issues and bilateral relations and prospects of their further development.

The sides expressed deep concern over the continuing arms race, especially nuclear, continued East-West strains.

In the present situation, reducing the risk of war depends in a decisive measure on whether or not a concrete agreement is reached on preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on earth, and on a limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals and consolidation of strategic balance.

Poland and Italy pointed to the vast importance of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, in line with an agreement on the goals and topic of those talks. The Polish side said big importance for the course and atmosphere of the Geneva talks might have a constructive U.S. approach to the Soviet proposal on halting the creation of offensive space weapons and freezing strategic nuclear arsenals for the time when the talks are in progress. [sentence as received] A positive step here would be to accept the proposed moratorium on any nuclear weapons tests.

Much attention in the Polish-Italian talks went to European issues, with both sides coming out in support of successful development of cooperation between all the European states, and stepping up efforts necessary to improve the East-West relations. The Polish side stressed that essential importance for peaceful European future stays with all countries respecting the territorial and political realities formed in Europe as a consequence of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and post-war developments. Any attempts to violate these are a threat to peace and strike at efforts aimed at East-West dialogue, detente and cooperation.

Poland and Italy voiced support for the continumation of the CSCE process. They emphasized the need to reach an agreement at the Stockholm conference. They expressed the conviction that the 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act will become an occasion to confirm by all its signatories of the will of cooperation and mutual understanding. Both sides agreed that in the current dangerous international situation it is indispensable to make use of any possibility promoting a return to the policy of detente and consolidation of the hitherto achievements of European cooperation, reached after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Against this background discussed was problematique connected with recent proposal of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance to establish official relations between the CMEA and the EEC. The two ministers expressed the conviction that development of cooperation between these two big economic groupings would foster an improvement in general situation in Europe.

The Polish-Italian talks showed a convergence of views of both countries concerning the need to ease the points of tension in various parts of the world, especially the Middle East and Central America.

The ministers noted with satisfaction a revitalisation of the Polish-Italian bilateral relations, and expressed will of their further all-round development. The sides discussed the state of economic relations, stressing mutual interest in greater trade and economic cooperation. The ministers signed a Polish-Italian intergovernmental agreement on preventing double taxation. The Polish side pointed out the importance of proper functioning of financial and crediting mechanisms for mutual economic cooperation.

The sides positively assessed the development of cultural scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Italy, and stressed its importance for better mutual knowledge of both nations. A sign of mutual will to deepen and expand cooperation in culture and science was the signing at the end of the visit today of an agreement on Italian cultural institutes in Poland and Polish institutes in Italy.

Both sides expressed preparedness for continuing political dialogue, and in that spirit, Minister Olszowski invited Giulio Andreotti to revisit Poland.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU SPEAK AT ECONOMIC PLENUM

Ceausescu Speech

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to a joint plenum of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development in Bucharest 17-19 June]

[Text] Dear comrades: The joint plenary session of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development -- an elevated forum of our workers revolutionary democracy -- has discussed problems of great importance for the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the preparation for 1986 -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan that is to ensure our homeland's elevation to new heights of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

For 3 days now, the more than 4,000 participants in this joint plenary session have discussed -- with a great sense of responsibility and in a critical and self-critical spirit -- the activity carried out in the first 5 months of the current year and have specified what action they will take in the future to appropriately fulfill the plan for the entire year. A great number of comrades have taken the floor -- some 356; 589 proposals have been made, and this demonstrates the wide-ranging discussion of problems by the most elevated forum of our revolutionary workers democracy. The plenary session has unanimously adopted the 1986 Socioeconomic Development Plan, the other documents, the resolution appeal to all working people, and the peace appeal. All these documents are of particular significance for uniting the efforts of all working people and of the whole nation in resolutely implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

The discussions during these days extensively debated the situation in all areas, both positive results and a number of shortfalls and failings that are still obvious in a number of sectors and units. A great number of proposals have been made here and firm and solemn pledges have been made; all working people's councils in ministries and all speakers assured the plenary session that they will act with great responsibility to quickly eliminate negative circumstances and to appropriately fulfill this year's plan, hence the 1981-85 5-Year Plan as well. I view this positively because it demonstrates that the discussions have been serious and have not ignored basic problems of our activity. However, assurances and pledges are certainly not enough. It is necessary for us to firmly proceed to implement all the pledges made in this plenum as soon as possible.

We can state that by its extensively representative nature and by its discussions, our joint plenary session has asserted itself as vigorous proof of our workers revolutionary democracy and as an elevated forum in which owners, producers, and consumers of everything that is being achieved in our country have discussed with a great sense of responsibility the path for our homeland and nation's constant progress, and consciously building their own free future, their socialist and communist future. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, on the basis of achievements in the first 5 months and on the basis of the plan for the month of June one can state that in the first half year industrial commodity production will increase 5 percent compared with the same period in 1984. One must frankly state, however, that this increase -- although important -- falls considerably short of plan provisions. As a matter of fact, many of the comrades who have taken the floor here have also mentioned this.

There are serious lags in export production. At the same time, the provisions regarding labor productivity, cutting back on material and production costs, and the provisions on economic efficiency have not been completely fulfilled.

True, we have had a severe winter that created great difficulties in ensuring electrical and thermal energy. However, the difficult conditions alone, caused by very secere frosts, cannot justify those lags in plan fulfillment. Under the same conditions, numerous units and branches of the national economy were able to fulfill -- and some even overfulfill -- the plan. Thus, the main causes for the nonfulfillment of the plan reside, first and foremost, in shortfalls and faulty work habits. In actual fact this was firmly stressed in the plenary session and within sections.

On the basis of measures taken in April and May, industrial output increased at a rate of 10 percent. We have all the necessary conditions to make up for those lags in the months to come and to fulfill the 1985 plan in all indexes. However, it is necessary for all working peoples' councils, the general meetings, and all working people to take every responsible action -- in a revolutionary spirit -- to ensure the proper progress of the overall activity.

I would like to mention that the work spirit in our economic and social units has been good. The working people have often criticized unit leaderships and ministries and have asked them to fulfill the duties, for which they were elected or empowered, and to ensure everything necessary so that the working people's collectives in all units are able to carry out their activity and fulfill their tasks under favorable conditions. To put it more clearly, the main problem is that first and foremost managerial councils, from top to bottom, should act with great revolutionary responsibility to enable the working people to efficiently fulfill and even overfulfill the plan. Conditions for this exist! (loud applause)

All sectors and units must ensure the balanced fulfillment of item-specified production in all varieties. As the discussions these days have revealed, many of the difficulties in the normal production process are directly generated by the nonfulfillment of the item-specified production in all varieties. This has and continues to generate great difficulties in material-technical supplies. One must well understand that the nonfulfillment of the item-specific production in all varieties -- including the smallest variety -- can by no means make up for by the overall production in terms of value. We do not need a high general value of production, but we need the fulfillment of the production plan of all the varieties needed by our national economy! This must be one of the basic problems for the government, the State Planning Committee, and the other economic bodies, for the ministries, centrals, and enterprise managements! Only thus will the plan be fulfilled under favorable conditions and only thus will we be able to eliminate many of the shortfalls that still exist now! (loud applause)

I want to stress once again: Action must be taken with great responsibility and with revolutionary, patriotic awareness to fulfill the production plan and primarily the export production plan. The discussions in the plenary session and within sections have clearly stressed that we have everything necessary to appropriately fulfill this year's plan and the entire current 5-year plan.

From the high rostrum of this great democratic working people's forum, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations to all working people and to ask them to do all they can to achieve new successes in the appropriate fulfillment of the plan in all areas! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, the joint plenary session of the two democratic bodies has discussed and unanimously adopted the uniform National Socioeconomic Development Plan for 1986 -- the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan -- that will ensure Romania's transition to a new stage of development, an improvement in the material-technological base and of the material and cultural well-being of our people.

The 1986 plan is an important part of the 13th party congress directives and will ensure the implementation of its historic decisions and our homeland's elevation to new heights of progress and civilization.

In drafting the plan for the first year of the 5-Year Plan, account was taken of ensuring at least an 8 percent rate of increase in industrial production, so as to seek, from the very beginning, a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the new 5-year plan. In conformity with the 13th party congress directives, the growth rate of labor productivity was also established, as was the rate of cutting back on material expenditures, of increasing economic efficiency, and the other indexes.

The next 5-year plan and thus the provisions of the 1986 plan, too, stresses the intensive development of industry and of the other sectors and the achievement of a new quality of life and work. On the basis of the 1986 plan we will enter a new stage in our socialist revolution, which is decisive for implementing the progress of building the comprehensive developed socialist society and Romania's firm advance toward communist society. (loud, prolonged applause)

Focusing all our efforts on fulfilling the 1985 plan -- in industry, agriculture, and the other socioeconomic areas -- we must thoroughly and comprehensively prepare the necessary material-technical and human conditions for fulfilling the 1986 plan.

What has been said here is true -- and we must constantly take this into consideration -- namely, that the best preparation for next year's plan is the appropriate fulfillment of this year's plan. In this way we will set a lasting basis for 1986 and for the entire 5-year plan!

All ministries, centrals, and units must immediately take all necessary steps, including when concluding contracts, so as to begin the year under the most favorable conditions. The situation that exists this year, namely, that -- although we are in the 6th month of this year -- not all contracts between productive units and consumers in the country have been concluded, is unacceptable. We must proceed from the need that all contracts -- I repeat -- all contracts should be concluded by the beginning of the year! We must no longer accept the fact that there are enterprises that do not conclude all their contracts! There are certainly problems that require technical specifications, or problems in terms of variety in the course of the year; however, they must be taken into account when contracts are concluded, or in contracts in general, and the period when all these products have to be delivered must be specified. One cannot organize thorough activity if enterprises do not have their orders from the very beginning in order to organize their overall activity accordingly!

All preparations for 1986 must be concluded by the end of September so that the discussion and endorsement of the plans within general meetings of working people, which are to take place in October 1985, will ensure everything that is necessary or the proper fulfillment -- beginning with the first year -- of the provisions of the new 5-year plan.

Dear comrades, during the new 5-year plan, we will also stress developing the energy and raw material base. The appropriate sections and plenary session discussed problems regarding energy and raw materials and the situation this year.

Although there are certain accomplishments, we cannot be satisfied with the manner in which the Ministry of Mines and all the ministry's units have worked to fulfill this year's plan provisions under favorable conditions. Neither are we satisfied with the manner in which the units of the Ministry of Energy have carried out and continue to carry out their activity. I have already stated that we have everything that is needed and that in the energy sector we have much more capacities than needed to meet our country's needs for energy. However, they must operate appropriately!

We have special programs for these sectors. We have special programs in the mining sector for coal and the other iron ores. Proceeding from the need to more intensively increase mineral coal and coking coal production, a special program was worked out stipulating an increase in mineral coal production of 21 million metric tons, a net mineral coal production of more than 18 million metric tons and, on this basis, an increase in coking coal production of some 7 million metric tons. The reserves still available in our country ensure the achievement of such results for many years to come. This program has been discussed within the sections and measures have been worked out, and now we are waiting for the working people's councils in the ministry and in all mining centers and enterprises to take appropriate action to implement that program and the other programs under most favorable conditions.

We also have such programs for copper, zinc, lead, sulfur, and other products. We have registered some results, but in these areas, too, there are serious lags, although with a proper organization of work, all these states of affairs could -- and should -- be eliminated.

Special attention must be paid to an efficient extraction of useful substances from ores. There are great reserves in this respect that could substantially increase the production of metals and other useful substances, a fact that would also reduce the costs for this production substantially and would increase the profits of the respective units.

The mining sector must pay greater attention to new technologies and to adopting certain better economic solutions in order to avoid -- as the case was in Caliman -- moving a mountain in order to achieve a 3-4 percent extraction of sulfur from that mountain. We must understand that we must not adopt solutions that make us spend money uselessly and that affect the national wealth and the development of our homeland -- as was the case in Caliman -- and other areas. It would have been more rational -- as in fact we now realize -- to extract the ore not by moving the mountain, but by working at its base in order to extract the substances existing there. Special measures for airing and other measures are certainly necessary; however, it is our task to adopt appropriate technical and technological solutions. This also holds true for copper and other pits. I am referring to this because we have numerous provisions for opening new pits in the future, and we must analyze things and adopt very frugal solutions. In general this also holds true for underground work and for all activities in the mining sector. Transportation must be examined with greater responsibility because the most inexpensive and easy ways must be found to ensure the transportation of this large quantity of mining materials. In this respect it is also necessary for the working people's council in the ministry, the councils in centrals, and research institutes to make a more thorough analysis and to proceed from various methods that should be examined from all points of view, including the economical point of view. It is not enough to say that we will extract lead or sulfur; we must also examine how much it will cost us. We must understand that this is one of the essential problems for each sector of activity! I should like to express the conviction that the discussions that have taken place in the plenary session and the pledges that have been made, both within the sections and in the plenary session, will be achieved and that beginning this year the mining sector will eliminate many of the shortfalls that exist and will register an improved activity, as well as fulfill the 1986-90 5-Year Plan under favorable conditions. (lively applause)

Special attention must be paid to fulfilling the production of oil and gases. In this area, too, the situation in the first months is not satisfactory. The comrades in these sectors have pledged that they will fulfill plan provisions in the months to come. Steps are necessary to ensure a better exploitation and operation of oil derricks in order to increase the degree of recouping, to more rapidly put into operation new oil derricks, and to ensure a better organization of work in brigades so that we can implement this year's provisions and set a secure basis for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and the overall 5-year plan. The working people in the oil industry and the working people's councils in the ministry and in all oil units must take more responsible action and do all they can to fulfill their duties and pledges. I want to express the conviction here that oilmen will honor their pledges and will demonstrate that they know how to respond to the call by the party and people and fulfill their tasks. (loud applause)

More determined action is also necessary in the geological area in order to identify new useful substances and to create conditions so that they can be capitalized on in the shortest possible time, because in the final analysis the results of geological activity are only confirmed when they are capitalized on. Unfortunately, as is known, a number of geological assessments have not always proven correct. This is why we have to strengthen the link between the geological, mining, and oil sectors and, linked to this, ensure a more rapid confirmation of the existence of these reserves and their more rapid use. Geologists should be ensured a number of advantages only after the confirmation of such reserves and as a result of making use of new reserves! They should not enjoy any advantages before confirmation that the reserves they have been talking about exist. I have also reviewed with geologists the need to discuss -- at certain small direct exploitation sites, but also in the case of large reserves -- exploitation solutions with miners, as they are carrying out certain work that is now underway in the research field but is not linked to entering deposits, and to immediately proceed to exploitation activity. In this way we will increase the efficiency of geological activity and facilitate the opening of mines and making use of new reserves. This holds true for oil and other areas as well.

Special attention must be paid to electrical thermal energy. I have mentioned that we have more production capacities than necessary to produce energy. Unfortunately, however, the coal-based centrals are opening much below their capacity; hydroelectrical production is often affected by a lack of water, and thus we are actually compelled to rely to a great extent on energy derived from hydrocarbons, something that requires -- taking into account the nonfulfillment of the oil program -- very large additional imports to ensure the energy needed.

I believe that decisive measures are necessary to ensure the proper operation of coal-based centrals. Were these centrals to work only at a 65-70 percent capacity we would have no problems with energy. We have envisaged putting into operation new capacities this year and in years to come. We must take all necessary steps to put into operation all capacities envisaged for this year and the coming years so that energy from coal and shale will ensure some 40-45 percent of our energy needs in the next 5-year plan.

We must speed up the commissioning of hydrocentrals under construction. In this case and in the case of coal-based centrals, I believe that immediate steps are necessary to ensure everything that is necessary and to concentrate the labor force on these sites so that all units envisaged will be put into operation and provide energy as established by plan. Let us even examine whether it is possible to exceed some of these goals.

In the next 5-year plan, nuclear energy must be developed to great extent. The first nuclear central is to be put into operation at the end of next year. In this area, too, we must concentrate our efforts to a greater extent, as was recently discussed, to ensure the overall fulfillment of plan provisions, so that by the end of the 5-year plan we will at least have 4,000 mu nuclear energy -- I am referring to power capacity -- as the plan envisages. As has been mentioned here, I have talked to the comrades in the leadership of the Ministry of Energy about some of the very expensive projects that proved useless. Only this can explain that within a few days we were able to reduce -- as has been mentioned here -- the consumption of cement, reinforced concrete, and general costs -- by 60 percent in the case of one project.

In general, construction in the energy field is slow and expensive. The saving spirit of the ministry and of designers is not up to them.

It is necessary to act to resolutely implement the programs on the new sources of energy. They are known to you; you have also visited the exhibition of such new sources and programs that are still to be improved. Thus we will have to achieve an important part of the energy required by our national economy and by the entire country. As a matter of fact, in this field we must propose to achieve at least 50 percent of the energy needs for increasing production in the coming 5-year plan by cutting back on energy consumption, by recovering and reusing energy sources, and by making use of new energy sources.

In general, it is necessary for the entire ministry and the working people's councils in the energy field and all other energy-consuming or producing sectors -- and all those consuming energy are also producers when recovering and reusing energy or when making use of the new sources of energy that have been mentioned here -- to act to appropriately fulfill the energy program for this year and the next 5-year plan, beginning with 1986. I am convinced that the leadership of the ministry, the managerial councils, and all working people in the energy area will better understand the great responsibility devolving upon them, will act in a more revolutionary spirit, and will do all they can to guarantee the country the energy needed for our homeland's general development. (loud applause)

On the whole, we must concern ourselves more seriously with developing the raw material base in all the other sectors. The share of raw materials available in our country must increase and we must reduce imports. For this purpose, it is necessary to pay greater attention than hitherto to rationally using raw and other materials. It must be well understood that the best and most important source of raw materials and of energy is the rational use and reduction of the consumption of the raw and other materials available in our country! This is the first and most important source, and it is within the power of all of us, of each of us!

It was in this spirit that the program of saving, recovering, and recycling raw materials and other materials was worked out, a program that was discussed and adopted unanimously. We must proceed from and always bear in mind the materialist-dialectical concept according to which nothing is lost in nature, everything is transformed, and we must adapt it to our necessities by stating: "Nothing should be lost, everything should be recycled and reused in the economy." (loud, prolonged applause)

Proceeding from this program, in the coming 5-year plan at least 50 percent of the raw material requirements for increasing production should be ensured by recycling and reusing raw materials. There are areas in which much more can be achieved. Let us reach 65-70 percent! I think there is no need for examples in this field. However, I would like to mention a few things, comrades. When this program was examined with the planning and supply bodies I noted some things of great concern -- I stress, of great concern.

We have so-called technological recoveries in metal -- more than 30 percent -- which means that in the production and processing of steel some 30 percent of the raw materials go to waste. Even if we reintroduce them into the production process, we have used energy for this, as well as work and other things. Only a 10 percent reduction -- fully possible in both the metallurgy and machine-building sectors -- would mean more than an additional 1 million metric tons of metal for production, with all the economic implications for reducing costs and so forth. However, I have noted that in certain areas much more goes to waste in the technological process.

I want to raise this problem before the plenary session of the Council of Working People because in our position as representatives of the workers class and the people we must examine with great responsibility and act with all our might -- beginning with research and the production process -- to rapidly eliminate the negative state of affairs from the many sectors of activity.

Why do I stress this, comrades? Because problems are still avoided and it is believed that general declarations and solemn pledges will solve them. I want to state frankly that this joint plenary session must be viewed as a new point at which solemn pledges and general statements will end! We must aim for a radical turning point in our activity! (loud, prolonged applause) With general statements we will not be able to fulfill next year's plan, nor will we be able to implement the party program, build the communist society, or continue to improve our people's well being.

We must understand that we can do this through responsible work and through revolutionary actions in all areas to serve the people. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must also intensify our activity of restoring and reusing subassemblies and parts in various areas. Thus, we must ensure at least 25 percent of the raw and other material needs for increasing production in the next 5-year plan, notwithstanding the influences that will follow in this area as well.

In point of fact, the plenary session and the sections discussed at length the need to ensure the material-technical base and proper supplies in all areas. Each of us can understand that one cannot ensure the normal progress of the production process without a proper material-technical supply. However, what I believe has not been examined sufficiently is the fact that we must ensure a material-technical base primarily under our own steam, through the means I have mentioned. It is within the power of each one, each sector, and each enterprise to ensure the proper material-technical supply!

We have consumption norms. Some of the units where good work is performed -- as a number of comrades have stated here -- have been able to reduce even those consumption norms. Unfortunately, however, we have exceeded material and energy consumptions in the first 5 months. We must take all necessary steps so that all units will observe the material consumption norms put forward and we must work out improved norms, with reduced consumptions. Last year in June the consumption norms were examined with all managerial councils in central bodies and measures for an appropriate reduction were worked out. However, as has been noted within the sections, even to date some ministries have not taken those measures. Such an attitude is completely unacceptable and must be fully eliminated!

Determined measures are necessary to appropriately fulfill the plan in the metallurgical industry. This sector plays a very important role in ensuring the material-technical base for many areas of our national economy. We have certainly registered positive results on the whole. We have good, modern metallurgy equipped in many respects with what is best at the world level.

Many of the metallurgical installations typical of those we have in our country are to be found in only a few countries of the world. This has required great financial efforts both in terms of foreign and domestic currency. However, at this point, we must not only speak about these installations, but also act to produce in metallurgy everything we need in our national economy -- high quality steels, the varieties necessary for both our domestic consumption and for export, characterized by a maximum of economic efficiency.

I hope that the comrades in metallurgy and the managerial council of the ministry will understand that they have to act with greater responsibility. At the next plenary session of the Council of Working People I would like for the Ministry of Metallurgy -- and not to repeat, all ministries -- will no longer present justifications and make pledges, but will simply and straightforwardly say: We have fulfilled the plan; we have done our duty -- for which we were assigned or chosen -- in our work, and thus have served the party and people! That is the way a communist should talk, as well as a leader in the economy in general! (loud, prolonged applause) As a matter of fact, those who have fulfilled their plan have spoken this way! Those, however, who have not fulfilled their plan try -- through beautiful and evasive words -- to hide things that cannot be concealed, comrades! It is not necessary to voice beautiful words, but to simply say: Metallurgy has delivered the pipes for the nuclear equipment and heavy water on schedule, it has delivered good quality pipes for power reservoirs on schedule -- this is enough! This is what we want from metallurgy! (loud, applause) I hope and I wish that the working people in metallurgy will act with great responsibility and will also appropriately fulfill this year's plan and the tasks under the next 5-year plan. (loud applause)

Another very important sector for our material-technical base is chemistry. Here, too, we have registered positive results. We have modern installations, but we have great shortcomings. As you have heard, the plan has not been fulfilled. Justifications can be found, but the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the managerial councils in centrals and units in chemistry must draw the necessary conclusions from the negative state of affairs and act to fulfill the plan under favorable conditions.

Great and beautiful words are not necessary in this field either! It is necessary to simply say: Factories have been operating at planned capacity -- although when well run, they could produce even more -- all established varieties have been produced that were envisaged. It is enough to report at the next plenary session that the Ministry of Chemical Industry has drawn the necessary conclusions from the hitherto negative state of affairs. I hope that the working people in chemistry, the managerial councils, including the ministry, will act in this spirit and will come to the next plenary session with positive results in all areas. (loud applause)

We also have the sector of construction materials and wood processing, which plays an important role in ensuring the material base for our overall activity. In this field, too, we have positve results, but we also have serious shortfalls. Recently this was discussed with the comrades in this area. A special program of measures was worked out, and I hope that action will be taken so as to eliminate the negative state of affairs, so that at the next plenary session in the fall this ministry and the managerial council of the working people in the construction material sector will be able to come with their heads raised high and say that they have worked as they were asked -- in a workers revolutionary spirit -- and have fulfilled the plan! (loud applause)

Dear comrades, great tasks devolve upon machine-building, especially regarding the technical equipping of all areas of activity. It is known that some 80 percent of the machinery and equipment for the overall economy are being manufactured in the machine-building field.

Thus, this sector is of particularly importance for the functioning of our overall national economy. We have built a modern machine-building industry, a well-equipped one. Many of the units in this branch are equipped as only a few machine-building units in other countries are equipped -- and this equipment has cost us plenty of money! At this point, however, the production we need for the country's socioeconomic development must be achieved. We have achieved positive results, but we also have serious shortfalls. The leadership of the Ministry of Machine Building, the managerial council, centrals, managerial councils in all units, and all people in machine building must draw all necessary conclusions -- both from what is positive and from what is negative -- and act to eliminate this negative state of affairs as soon as possible. We must understand that without machines and equipment, we cannot finish investments and we cannot put into operation our new production capacities. The comrade minister of chemical industry stressed that he needs 30,000 metric tons of chemical equipment per year. This represents the production of 20 days of the equipment sector in the machine-building industry.

The Ministry of Machine Building can and must take all necessary steps to attain these 30,000 tons of equipment earmarked for chemistry not by the end of the year, but before that. I dwell upon this issue because the situation of investments in chemistry is not good; hence it is very important to commission the new capacities. These installations can be completed in less than a month. Therefore one cannot justify these negative states of affairs. The same thing applies to metallurgy. As a matter of fact, one cannot say that we have enough orders for our capacity in the field of equipment production. These negative states of affairs are only the result of poor organization in this sector.

I would like the comrades in charge of the machine-building industry to draw all necessary conclusions and present themselves to the next plenary session with a simple report that states that the plan has been fulfilled, that there are not arrears anywhere, and that the technical and qualitative level of production has increased. We have enough possibilities in the machine-building branch to attain this as soon as possible. (loud applause)

The Ministry of Light Industry should work to better utilize existing capacities in order to attain the production level envisaged by the plan. There is no need for me to further insist upon the fact that the light industry should also fulfill its production plan under the best quality conditions. We have sound capacities and collectives; however, the management council of the ministry, the ministry leadership, and the councils of working people in central departments and units must adopt a more resolute attitude and act in a spirit of higher responsibility and exactingness.

I would like to express the conviction that the comrades from the light industry will understand that the time for statements and pledges is long since gone and that they must really work to ensure that, at the next plenary session, they can report the fulfillment of the plan and an overall improvement of their entire activity, including production quality. (loud applause)

All sections discussed, although probably not sufficiently, the present situation in transportation and certain hardships in this sector. This has also led us to set up, within the plenary session, a special section for transportation to specifically examine this problem. We have a very good base in transportation, too. We have strongly developed the means of transport; hence it is unacceptable that, instead of improving the utilization index of existing railway cars, this index has worsened. This means that the comrades from the ministry management, the management council, the regional railway directorates, and the units do not take responsible action to ensure a smooth transportation process under economical conditions.

Moreover, we found that over 10,000 railway cars are standing idle in various economic units; however, there are periods when more than 12-13,000 cars are standing idle. To this one should add the thousands of cars standing idle on the railways. Actually, one can say that the Romanian railways and a number of other units have turned the cars into storehouses and warehouses. We have more than enough cars and other means to ensure normal transportation. Therefore, the Ministry of Transportation, together with all other ministries, should take immediate steps to create order in this sector, increase the circulation of cars, and no longer permit their standing idle longer than established periods. On the contrary, each ministry and enterprise that receives supplies by rail must immediately proceed to unloading and returning the cars. Therefore the ministry must introduce order and discipline in this field. This applies to all other ministries as well.

We should utilize trucks more rationally. No truck should be without a trailer, as envisaged by law, but we should actually have two trailers. It is inadmissible for transportation carried out by the Ministry of Transportation to be 35 percent cheaper than transportation carried out by individual units with their own means. Actually, transportation carried out by individual units with their own means should be at least 30 percent that of the Ministry of Transportation. All ministries are fighting to have their own transportation means, but they do not struggle to make their transportation cheaper. We have decided -- and a law will be passed to this effect -- that nobody will be left with their transportation means unless their transportation will be at least 25 percent cheaper than that carried out by the Ministry of Transportation. We must put an end to loadless truck runs and other shortcomings in this field. I am raising this issue before the working people's council and I ask that it examine the problem and take immediate measures to remedy the situation. We will also pass a law on measures required in this field, but we must immediately proceed to creating order here. The present situation cannot continue.

We must ensure that transportation, which is very expensive and has a large share in our material expenditures and hence in production costs too, should be substantially reduced. I do not wish to refer to other branches of activity. All sectors must examine in detail the present states of affairs and draw appropriate conclusions from both positive and negative aspects; they must take all necessary measures so as to be able to report to the next plenary session that they have eliminated these states of affairs.

I am convinced that the comrades from transportation will also understand that the time for justifications and palaver has passed and that they must work with a greater spirit of responsibility to fulfill tasks under good conditions. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, this year we must attain a large volume of investment projects. The comrades who addressed the meeting assured us that all necessary measures will be taken to fully achieve the investments and commission the capacities envisaged in the plan. I believe that all ministries should act without delay along these lines, primarily the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the entire government, in view of the fact that certain ministries have organized their activities and are directly implementing their investment targets. As a matter of fact, the volume of investments directly attained by the other ministries is much higher than the volume attained by the Ministry of Industrial Construction. Therefore, we must examine this problem and ensure that the deputy prime minister in charge of this sector should seriously concern himself with the way in which all investments are attained. It is incomprehensible how the Ministry of Industrial Construction, which produces mainly for the chemical sector -- about 70 percent of its activity is devoted to chemistry -- fails to ensure the fulfillment of investments at least in this sector. We must seriously examine the activity of this ministry and take steps to improve its performance.

We must proceed to adopt appropriate measures in each worksite and unit -- including measures for better supplies, greater labor productivity, and the necessary manpower -- so as to be able to fully achieve the planned investments.

As you know, we have a very large volume of investments in the next 5-year plan. We have earmarked more than 300 billion lei for investments in 1986. I would like the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development to seriously examine the volume of these investments. However, this should be the main orientation comrades: not to reduce the number of planned projects, but to fully attain them with a substantial reduction of investment costs. We intend to adopt a special decision in this respect, namely, to reduce investment costs for the coming 5-year plan by at least 20 percent.

Therefore, when I raise the issue of reducing investments by about 220-250 billion lei -- proceeding from the fact that some 1,350 billion lei have been envisaged for investments -- I do not mean that we should give up certain projects, but rather that we should thoroughly examine the situation and find solutions to reduce expenses to a very low level and thus increase the economic efficiency of investments. These 200-250 billion lei which we plan to save can be used either for new projects, while part of this amount -- and there is no doubt that we will do this -- can be used for new measures to raise the people's material and cultural level. (loud applause)

Therefore, all management councils at all levels should thoroughly examine the situation and take steps in all fields to substantially reduce costs and attain the investment projects on schedule.

In the next 5-year plan we will lay less emphasis on constructions -- consequently, this should not be our main orientation -- but rather on supplying existing capacities with new machines and equipment of high efficiency. These days some comrades said that, in certain sectors supplied with new machines and equipment, production has increased 4-5 times -- consequently, productivity as well -- and in certain fields even more. Therefore, only with new machines, which sometimes take less space than the present ones, can one produce as much as is now being produced with four, five, and six machines and four, five, or six men. This reduces the enterprise areas, the manpower, and all expenditures, while raising labor productivity and so forth.

Therefore, in accordance with decisions taken by the 13th congress, we must act to equip existing enterprises with highly efficient machines and installations and modern automation lines and robots, which will radically change the entire activity and also contribute to substantially cutting down investments.

We must pay particular attention to proper maintenance and overhauls. Many deficiencies in a number of central units are due to a failure to carry out repairs in time and appropriately maintain equipment and machines.

Generally speaking, we must take all steps to responsibly administer our fixed assets and national wealth. The working people, in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers must resolutely work to defend and continuously develop the socialist property and national wealth, as this state and cooperative property is the base of our entire social development, of our socioeconomic progress, and of raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, an increasingly important role in fulfilling all the great tasks for this year and the coming 5-year plan devolves on scientific-technological research.

It is necessary to take more resolute measures to intensify technical and technological research and concentrate our efforts on certain problems. It is no secret that in certain fields we must pool the efforts of several institutes and set up joint collectives of researchers who receive no other tasks and do no other work until they have finished their respective projects. This system of cooperation, which means that problems are being shared by several institutes, does not and cannot give the best results. We must resolutely proceed to set up strong research centers for individual problems; these centers should pool manpower from institutes that cooperate among themselves and with the best experts, under a uniform leadership, in order to expediently fulfill the great problems faced by our research.

We have very strong forces and good results, something that demonstrates the capacity of our research. We must better use this manpower and all available means, so as to ensure that in the coming 5-year plan our research can play a much more important role in carrying out the new scientific-technological revolution. This is a decisive factor for fulfilling the entire 5-year plan! (loud applause)

We plan to intensify the introduction of automation, robots, the most advanced techniques, and the latest technologies in all spheres. However, this cannot be done unless we strongly involve scientific research in daily activities and unless we further intensify the cooperation between research, production, and education.

I would like to particularly draw attention to design problems, which are related to what I have just said about investments; namely, projects that were drafted at huge cost. I believe that all design institutes should seriously discuss these problems. We must take resolute steps to ensure that the design institutes realize that not all projects can be approved and promoted. As a matter of fact, we have very clear laws in this respect: They stipulate that we cannot promote any projects that are more expensive than the ones already completed. Of course, one can present solutions in two or three variations, one cheaper, the other more expensive. But I am now referring to finalized solutions that were endorsed for implementation. The guilt for the promotion of the more expensive solution lies not only with the designers but also with the ministry managements. Where are the technical commission and committees of the ministries in charge of endorsing and approving all these projects? We must understand that we must bring radical improvements to this field, too, in view of the important role of our design institutes in carrying out large projects in all spheres of activity.

Generally speaking, we have an important number of long-term programs in the field of research, as well. We have an overall program according to which the National Council for Science and Technology, the ministries, and all our central bodies must work to commendably fulfill the highly responsible tasks devolving on research.

I stress once more that we cannot attain our goals without seriously involving research and increasing its role in all fields. The scientific-technological revolution and overall progress cannot be achieved unless they are based on the latest scientific-technological achievements -- not only the known ones, but also new discoveries in all fields. Romanian scientists have made many such discoveries and have often been pioneers of scientific-technological progress. We must aim at ensuring that Romanian research maintains and develops this pioneer role in science! (loud applause).

In accordance with all our development programs, we must further make appropriate improvements in our educational system and in the implementation of programs for recycling and continuously raising the training level of our cadres and manpower, proceeding from the fact that the decisive role in attaining all our goals devolves on the cadres and people. The more we raise the technical and professional level of all working people, the better results we will achieve in all fields! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, further increasing labor productivity is the key element of socialist and communist construction. In the next 5-year plan, beginning with 1986, we must double labor productivity until 1990. This presupposes a better organization of activities in enterprises; the introduction of mechanization, automation, robots, and cybernetics in the production flow; and raising the technical and professional level of all working people.

I believe that, on the basis of the good experience thus far, all units should proceed in setting up a special collective in charge of taking steps to organize production, reorganize the activity of certain enterprises, and modernize them so that, by the 1987 national party conference at the latest, we can fully conclude the reorganization of all our economic units and supply them with modern equipment. Some of you are familiar with the way in which the comrades from the 23 August Enterprise have begun to modernize their production flow. This is good start and, as I have already said, it is valid for other fields of activity, too. The management council of the relevant ministry and of all ministries must act together with the National Council for Science and Technology, the State Planning Committee, and the central departments to take the necessary steps for radically changing the organization and operation of our enterprises. (lively applause)

We have very good installations in many units; however, the production flow and organization, as well the mechanization and automation of certain activities are lagging. We must resolutely proceed to raising the activity of our enterprises to a higher level in this respect, too, so that they can play a larger role in the organization and development of the overall industrial activity. We can and must accomplish that! I believe it to be possible and I would like to have all ministries and units able to report to the national conference that they have radically changed and revolutionized the organization and operation of our industry. On this basis we can more than double labor productivity in the next 5-year plan.

Dear comrades, we must take resolute steps to implement the provisions of the program concerning the quality and higher technical level of production. I believe that on the basis of the overall national program all ministries, central departments, and enterprises must establish concrete 5-year plans laid out according to years, quarters, and months so as to attain the program's provisions. Likewise, this is valid for all programs, as we have noted -- even from the discussions held these days -- that many of our very good program provisions are not known to the lower echelons and that not enough is being done to implement them. Improving the quality of production, with everything that this implies, and raising the technical level of production are decisive factors for our overall progress, for the development of our international relations, for our active participation in exchanges of material assets, and for a broad cooperation and productin sharing.

We must also take all measures to fulfill the plan on cutting down material and production costs and raising economic profitability and efficiency this year and to thoroughly prepare for implementing the next 5-year plan's tasks.

We must pay particular attention to net production and increasing social production and national income. We will continue to ensure an increasingly better distribution of the national income for consumption and development, at a ratio of about 70 percent for consumption and 30 percent for development. We believe that such distribution of the national income ensures the necessary conditions for strongly developing the forces of production, attaining the enlarged socialist reproduction, which is an objective requirement of the future development of our fatherland, and creating conditions to further raise, on this basis, the people's material and intellectual well-being.

The allocation of about 70 percent of the national income to consumption creates all prerequisites for not only maintaining the current level, but also for further raising the working people's incomes and their material and cultural level.

However, all ministries and central departments must take all necessary measures to properly administer the material and financial means, since this is the only way in which the means entrusted by society to working collectives in all units can ensure the further development of our technical-material base and increase the strength of our socialist society in all respects.

Seven years have elapsed since the introduction of the new economic-financial mechanism. We have scored these results along these lines. In actual fact we proved the correctness of the measures established by the party Central Committee to introduce the new economic and financial mechanism. We have acquired rich experience during these years and have taken new steps to improve this mechanism. We can state that we now have a modern economic-financial mechanism based on socialist principles, a mechanism that ensures good conditions for self-management and self-administration. We must draw all conclusions from both the good results and the shortcomings, which are still manifest, and we must do everything to firmly apply the new economic-financial mechanism.

We must realize that self-management and self-administration must operate on the basis of individual income and expenditure budgets, which must fully ensure everything required for the proper functioning of each unit and for larger profits for society. We must always bear in mind the overall economic law that stipulates that no society, let alone the socialist society, can develop unless it continuously expands new resources and always allocates important means for overall development. We cannot consume everything! To consume everything means to sentence our society and people to backwardness! Therefore, we must realize that self-management, self-administration, the income and expenditure budget, and the new economic mechanism are together a modern instrument for efficiently administering and managing the entire economic activity and blending the overall interests of society and those of the further development of strength of our socialist society with the interests of each group and each working man. We have here a close interdependence, and only by seeing the overall picture will we be able to actually carry out proper administration and self-management and also turn the economic-financial mechanism into a modern instrument that can stimulate the further development of production and efficiency and the overall flourishing of our society. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have adopted this mechanism and other measures to improve the management of economy and society proceeding from a realistic analysis of the states of affair in our fatherland and on the basis of general socioeconomic development laws. However, we decided that we should discard certain outdated dogmas and models and find other forms and means of activity that better meet the new requirements of the development of the forces of production and the overall social development. Some people even criticized us when we made that decision. However, life has proven that we chose the right way and that we did well to opt for ways that are in accordance with the conditions prevailing in our country. At least now we have the satisfaction of noting that many other countries have also brought similar changes and improvements in their economic management, something that means life has proven that we did well and that we must further proceed unflinchingly along this road in search of ever better forms to meet the requirements of our development, without submitting ourselves to dogmas and set patterns. Let us think and search for anything that ensures the progress of socialism and communism and raising our fatherland to an ever higher level of development. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP")

Dear comrades, the financial bodies in all units, the Ministry of Finance, the banks, and all those working in the economic-financial sectors play an important role in fulfilling all tasks in the field of economy, finance, and economic efficiency. We have a number of good results in this field; however, we must openly state that our financial bodies do not take firm and responsible action always and everywhere to resolutely apply the new economic mechanism and economically use each lev and means available to our enterprises and units. Our laws and system stipulate that the working people administer part of the national wealth. They must administer it in such a way as to not damage it, but to further develop and increase it. Of course, the first administrators are the management councils in enterprises and units and the directors, that is, the direct mangement bodies. They are the main administrators and their entire activity is devoted to this objective. General responsibilities in this respect devolve on the owners -- workers, engineers, clerks -- that is, on all working people in enterprises. The working people are the main ones in charge of utilizing and ensuring that this part of the economy entrusted to them, as well as the material and financial means available to them, are being utilized with maximum efficiency. However, the working people in these units have created special financial bodies consisting of men, directorates, and sectors, whose duty is to deal with the way in which available means are handled and utilized. From an economic and material viewpoint, nothing can be undertaken in an enterprise without the approval of the economic director and chief accountant. By law, the economic and financial directors -- beginning with the ministry and continuing down to central departments, enterprises, and everywhere where there is an accountant -- are responsible for the way in which expenditures are made. The chief accountant is responsible for his signature on a proposed expenditure: whether it is good, falls within legal provisions, is economically justified or not. If he ascertains that it does not fall within legal provisions, then he should refuse to pay and sign! To give an abstract example: If a director or working people's council were to say "We will ignore what the accountant said," the accountant is obliged to immediately notify the higher bodies that an illegal act is being committed in his enterprise. How many accountants have done this? How many such notifications were directly sent to the Finance Ministry? I do not know of many such instances, but I must say that I receive many letters that report such violations. Of course, it would have been much better if these notifications came from the finance people rather than from others. Still, even this practice is quite good, as we have indeed been able to prevent the wastage of millions of lei thanks to these letters. However, it would have been much better if the accountants had broght such cases to our notice, as this is one of their duties.

I stress this because we must understand that we must introduce order and firmly apply the laws in the economic-financial field. The accountant and those working in the financial sector must do their duty, check the rational and economic use of financial means, and put an end to stealing and waste. Certain accountants even sign for the diversion of funds, that is, for expenditures incurred by turning certain financial means away from production to other activities that have not been stipulated in the budget. I draw serious attention to the fact that we must draw all necessary conclusions and create order in this field; we must ensure that our financial system becomes a modern one with discipline and order, so that each lev can only be spent -- with maximum economic efficiency -- on established targets. Only thus can our financial bodies fulfill their duty; only thus will all working people's councils prove that they fulfill their duties in properly administering the means entrusted to them by the people. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, all ministries and units must give priority to firmly implementing the foreign trade plan, primarily exports, both with the socialist countries and in hard currency. I believe that everybody realizes that without active foreign trade we cannot ensure the appropriate development of our activity.

We must take resolute steps to strongly develop production sharing with CEMA countries. We must actively participate in implementing the decisions adopted by the June 1984 summit meeting on CEMA economic matters, with a view to fulfilling the programs for socioeconomic development, production sharing, and scientific development, so that this cooperation can serve the socioeconomic progress of each country and contribute to increasing the prestige of socialism in the world. (lively applause)

At the same time, we must broadly expand cooperation, including production sharing with other socialist countries. The plan we discussed stipulates the levels for this cooperation, hence I do not wish to dwell upon them now. However, we must do everything to radically improve activities this year and the next one. We must further develop strong relations with the developing countries, as well as economic exchanges and cooperation with the developed capitalist countries.

In our entire activity we must proceed from relations of full equality and mutual advantage, since only thus will our foreign trade be able to play its important role in our socioeconomic development.

We must pay particular attention to concluding long-term agreements and contracts with the socialist countries in general, but also with other states, both developing and developed, and with various companies and firms. As a matter of fact, the largest part of our activity should be based on long-term contracts. Only thus will we be able to give stability both to our production and international exchanges, and create the necessary conditions for high quality production in all respects. Let us firmly apply the barter principles in our economic exchanges, all the more so as this has become a necessity and a widespread practice at world level in view of the financial situation and the excessively high interest rates. I repeat, let us intensify our production sharing. We can and must do everything to ensure that our enterprises actively participate in the joint production -- together with enterprises in socialist and other countries -- of products of high technology and quality both for mutual requirements and for export. Let us pay all necessary attention to export efficiency and better utilization of labor and raw materials in foreign trade activity. We must also consider foreign trade efficiency as a very important aspect of the new economic mechanism and proper management or, to put it better, of good self-management and self-administration.

We have broadly expanded the powers of central departments, enterprises, and ministries, including in the field of foreign trade. However, all this must not be used for trips abroad at the expense of the enterprise or the state. The responsibilities and opportunities to negotiate must only be used to the benefit of the enterprise and the state. It must be understood that rights and responsibilities allocated in this respect should not be abused for personal aims to the detriment of the interests of the working people and the nation. We must ensure that the broad powers of our enterprises and bodies must be used to expand cooperation and production sharing and increase the efficiency and activity of our foreign trade.

I am convinced that foreign trade bodies, enterprises,and all those working in this sector will draw all necessary conclusions from our activity thus far and from the recent discussions, and will take all steps to commendably fulfill the plan in order to present next fall's plenary session with a simple and clear report that shows that they have fulfilled the export plan and concluded all contracts -- the majority of them long-term contracts -- for 1986. This would mean good work in the foreign trade field, and I would like this to come true at the plenary session next fall! (loud applause)

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the new 5-year plan will ensure the implementation of provisions concerning the increase in the people's material and cultural well-being. The plans stipulate clear and precise targets in this field. Of course everything will depend on the way we fulfill our socioeconomic development programs. We must further work to improve the remuneration system in the spirit of decisions adopted in 1983; we must further act to ensure tne possibility of an unlimited increase for incomes derived from work and the implementation of provisions that stipulate that nobody can have a guaranteed income without work. Let us firmly apply the overall contract system as a key means of our socialist system for remuneration and material incentives and ensure the firm application of the principle "from each according to his capacity, to each according to his work." We must realize that nobody can or ever will be able to live in our socialist society without work and without acting for and giving as much as possible to society. Likewise, we must understand that the better we work, the more the incomes and well-being of all working people and our entire nation will increase. We have correct principles and a good system of remuneration, incentives, and participation in profits and in the development fund. Let us do everything to properly apply this system and ensure that it also becomes an important element of self-management, of the new economic mechanism, and of running the entire economic activity on new bases.

Let us ensure that owners, producers, and consumers can obtain unlimited incomes, but on the basis of continuously increasing production; we should not permit any kind of income equalization by trying to take from the one who has produced a lot and giving to the one who failed to produce. No, comrades! He who failed to work can only earn as much as he produced. He who produced and can earn a higher income and should be given all the income derived from his work! This principle applies to all fields! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we have good socioeconomic development plans and all conditions to fulfill them. The organizational activity and practical work for their implementation is now the decisive factor.

We must further work to improve management and planning. Fifteen years have elapsed since the organization of working people's councils as collective management bodies and since the institutionalization of the general meetings as management bodies of owners, producers, and consumers. We have a broad democratic framework for running all sectors of activity. All these bodies are an expression of the new workers revolutionary democracy. They are the result of changes produced in our society and, indeed, a direct consequence of decisions adopted by the ninth party congress, which aimed to achieve a change in the concept of our socialist society's management and our party-state activity. Now, as we celebrate 20 years since the ninth party congress, we can state that its decisions were commendably implemented both with regard to economic development and the improvement of the management of party-state activity. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

All these bodies ensure the participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, and the entire nation in consciously shaping their own free, socialist, and communist future! (loud applause)

We must further improve the activity of all collective management bodies and working people's councils. We must proceed from the fact that this new and democratic framework will not stand still and that we must always perfect and improve the activity of our management bodies; let us ensure that all councils and general meetings work better and better so that the enterprise council and the working people's general meeting really become the body in charge of socioeconomic planning, management, and economic efficiency.

Let us ensure that each enterprise becomes a strong socioeconomic force and unit which, as an integral part of our general system of units, represents the strength of our socialist society. Each unit must become a stronghold of socioeconomic development! [loud and prolonged applause)

I deliberately said that each unit should become a "stronghold". You know very well that, in the military field, if a stronghold in a given sector is weak, the enemy can break through and overrun the entire front. Our economy is a single whole, but it relies on thousands of economic units, that is, strongholds. If one of them operates poorly, it can produce cracks and damage to the entire system. Therefore, we must ensure that each socioeconomic unit becomes a real stronghold in its field, through which shortcomings cannot penetrate and which contributes to the development of the whole, that is, of our socialist society. [lively applause)

Let us continuously improve and raise the participation of working people in running the entire society.

Let us pay greater attention to raising the political-ideological consciousness and forming socialist awareness, so that each working man can always act in the knowledge that he is doing his duty to the fatherland, party, socialism, and Romania's future! (loud, prolonged applause)

Let us work to further strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity. Any lack of discipline and any violation of the proper functioning order of a given unit harms the entire collective and violates the revolutionary spirit and workers democracy!

We must do everything to ensure that the overall activity of all bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy strongly reflects a spirit of revolutionary and patriotic responsibility for the future of our people and the next generations; let us do everything to ceaselessly raise the country's development level and continuously strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

In this spirit, all central bodies and the government should draw appropriate conclusions from what has been discussed these days and should establish the measures required to eliminate negative states of affairs in all fields and improve overall activities, in order to unswervingly implement the 13th party congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure the country's progress toward communism.

The entire government must commendably fulfill the responsibility entrusted to it by the people and party in leading all socioeconomic sectors and carrying out the entire activity of implementing socioeconomic development plans. I would like to express the conviction that our central bodies will appropriately improve their activity and will able to report to the plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council that they have worked better and that, owing to that fact, our entire activity has been raised to the level of requirements set by the party and the people's expectations. (loud applause)

I must also refer to the need to further strengthen the party's leading role in all fields and that fact that the party bodies -- from the Central Committee, the Political Committee, and the Secretariat down to county committees and party bodies and organizations in enterprises and all fields -- must act with greater resolution and exactingness to commendably implement socioeconomic development programs and plans.

There is no doubt that everything good that has been achieved is also the result of the party's leading activity and of the work carried out by each party organization; however, the existing shortcomings also demonstrate that there are drawbacks in the activity of our party bodies and organizations.

Increasing the party's leading role, as a result of overall development and of the improvement of our revolutionary workers democracy, presupposes that each party member must work at his job with a spirit of self-denial and responsibility for the party and people. To be a communist means, as I have often said in the past, to be a steady revolutionary, always receptive to what is new. It means to always struggle for the new and against the old, to promote the new, and to always serve the cause of the party and people, the nation's overall well-being, and the construction of socialism and communism in Romania! These are prerequisites for being a member of the RCP! (applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu--RCP!")

I would like to call on all party bodies and organizations and all communists to draw appropriate conclusions from the activity to date and take the necessary steps to commendably fulfill socioeconomic development programs and plans! Let us ceaselessly strengthen the unity between party and people! Let us create an economic, but also a political stronghold in each unit! Each unit in which working people are employed should also become a citadel of revolutionary consciousness and of the struggle for the triumph of the noble ideals of social and national justice and for a better and more just world. (loud applause)

Only by maintaining close links with the nation and the working people, by being together with them, and by acting in the first ranks will the communists be able to fulfill their vanguard role and be the leading political force that guides the entire development of our fatherland. (lively applause)

As the leading political force, we bear the main responsibility for the people's well-being and development and only by fulfilling this mission can we be true communists and revolutionaries worthy of the people's trust! Let us do our best to continue to be worthy of this trust and advance together with all the people toward communism! (loud, prolonged cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, while fulfilling our development plans and programs, we also make an increasingly important contribution to the international policy of peace and cooperation with all states in the world, regardless of social system. In the first months of this year, we have discussed several times the problems pertaining to the international situation. The 13th congress decisions and guidelines on the international policy are still fully valid. Therefore, I will just stress several aspects on which we must further focus our attention.

I believe that everything should be done to unswervingly implement the 13th congress guidelines on further developing relations with all socialist countries, primarily our neighbors. Let us contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of socialist countries, an important element of the struggle for peace and the socioeconomic progress of mankind!

Let us broadly enhance cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries and further develop relations with the developed capitalist countries! We must unflinchingly base all international relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and mutual advantage! Let us do everything possible to ensure that these principles become the guiding ones in the relation among all states in the world! (loud applause)

We will further concentrate all efforts to contribute to halting the arms race and promote disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that we must intensify the efforts to bring about the conclusion of good agreements at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space armaments. We particularly believe that we should intensify our efforts, along with all European states, to halt the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons and later proceed to withdrawing the existing ones. The existence of our peoples is at stake and we are determined to do everything to free Europe from nuclear weapons and ensure the life and independence of European peoples and of our people! (loud and prolonged applause)

We will resolutely work to contribute to solving the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt of developing countries, and establishing a new world economic order.

We firmly speak out for solving all contentious problems between states through negotiations alone, putting an end to existing conflicts, and proceeding to their political resolution, with the belief that this is in accordance with the interests of the respective countries, and the interests of other peoples, for peace and cooperation in all fields.

We are determined to do everything to contribute to strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples everywhere, with the firm conviction that, through their joint action, these forces and peoples can halt the arms race, bring about disarmament, remove nuclear weapons, ensure peace, and guarantee the vital right of people to existence, freedom, independence, and life. (loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu--peace!")

In this spirit, from this high rostrum of the highest democratic forum, I would like to assure our friends, all working people everywhere, and all nations advocating peace that they will always have in the Romanian people an active and firm militant for a world without wars, a world in which each nation can develop in freedom, in accordance with its wishes, and without any outside interference, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu--peace!")

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would like to again express the conviction that the decisions of the joint plenary session of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development will lead to a radical improvement of activities in all fields and will mark, as I have said before, a new point in our orientation toward intensive activity, also with regard to the work carried out by the working people's councils and collectives in all units. I hope that our plenary meeting will mark an important point in fulfilling this year's plan and laying the ground for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and the entire 5-year plan. (loud and prolonged applause)

In this respect, once back at their workplaces, all participants in our joint plenary session should take firm, responsible, and revolutionary action to fulfill their tasks in their respective sectors of activity. Let us do everything, each one at his workplace, to meet the trust placed in us by the working people, the party, and the entire nation, with a view to serving without reservation the general cause of socialism, communism, peace, our nation's well-being, and Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

I declare the proceedings of our joint plenary session closed and I wish the participants, all working people, and our entire nation ever greater success in all activity, much health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" All those present stand and enthusiastically cheer for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the country.

Dascalescu Speech

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Report on speech by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at joint plenum of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Building, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance, and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, in Bucharest on 17 June.

[Text] The Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and the National Council of Working People -- the broadest and most genuine forums of our revolutionary democratic workers system and an original work of the profoundly scientific thought of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- have met today in this joint plenary meeting to examine and discuss basic problems of our country's socioeconomic development: the fulfillment of the plan for 5 months, measures that are necessary to completely fulfill the tasks for 1985, development directions, and actions that must be taken to properly prepare and fulfill the 1986 plan -- the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan -- drafted in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

Our joint plenary session is taking place at a historic point of great significance for our party, people, and homeland -- this, the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, a time during which the party has been headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved son of our socialist nation, a fervent patriot and consistent revolutionary, a prominent figure in the international political arena, and a man who from his earliest youth devoted himself -- body and soul -- to the homeland's flourishing and the happiness of the Romanian people. The 20 years since he has been leading our socialist homeland constitute an era of great accomplishments in the county's socioeconomic development, in strengthening national independence and sovereignty, and in Romania's vigorously asserting itself at an international level. With complete justification and patriotic pride, our people term these years -- Romania's golden era --the "Nicoale Ceausescu Era."

At this time of great celebration, dear comrades, please permit me to voice from this high rostrum the sentiments of profound regard, love, and special esteem harbored by our people toward their great and wise leader and to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm wishes for good health, happiness, and a long life as head of the party and state for the glory and greatness of Socialist Romania.

In the period that has elapsed since the beginning of this year -- the speaker continued -- the working people in all economic branches -- vigorously mobilized by the decisions and programs adopted by the 13th party congress and by the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- have carried out sustained activity to implement plan provisions in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Due to the measures that have been taken in a particularly severe winter, the plan for these 5 months has been fulfilled and overfulfilled in a number of important products for our national economy.

Continuing, the premier referred to the activity carried out in the first 5 months, stressing that the results registered -- examined in the spirit of great exactingness as requested by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general -- cannot be considered satisfactory since they do not reflect our potential.

Within this framework, the speaker mentioned a number of shortfalls in various areas and pointed out measures that have been taken to eliminate all shortfalls, elevate activity to the level of current requirements, and to commendably fulfill all plan indexes for this year and the overall 5-year plan.

The draft of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan for 1986 submitted to be discussed and endorsed by the plenary session of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development summarizes the policy promoted by our party and state, the tasks, and the guidelines of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to resolutely implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding our country's development in the next 5-year plan.

The 1986 plan envisages important tasks for all branches of our industry, in particular, for the extractive and energy industry, and for branches for the higher processing of resources such as the chemistry, machine-building, light, and wood processing industries.

In conformity with the guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the draft plan for 1986 stipulates the continuation of the process of a complex and intensive development of agriculture. In close conformity with the requirements of socioeconomic development, the draft plan stipulates the expansion of modernization of the activity in forestry, transportation, construction, and the other branches of the national economy.

An essential requirement of next year's activity is substantially improving the structure and quality of industrial products, and particularly, of exports, which are to increase in keeping with plan provisions. We must act with great determination to ensure the total volume of goods designed for export, the necessary contracts and orders so as to permit the operation of the production process at full capacity, and to ensure the smooth fulfillment of production plans in keeping with the requirements of our foreign partners in order to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of Romanian products in foreign markets.

In the area of investments, the draft plan for 1986 stipulates the tasks and guidelines set forth by our party leadership in connection with focusing efforts on completing the projects under construction, speeding up their being put into operation, productive capacities in particular, and on reducing the number of unfinished projects.

The overall socioeconomic development envisaged for next year is part and parcel of the supreme goal of the party policy of constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

Next year, 140,000 dwellings will be ready for use and further steps will be taken to implement the national program on territorial, urban, and rural locality planning. The draft plan also stipulates a further improvement in education, the development of culture, and better medical care and social assistance.

In focusing our concerns on resolutely implementing the program on our country's socioeconomic development, we will also act to consistently apply the foreign policy promoted by our party and state, which is fully in keeping with the vital interests and aspirations of the Romanian people and with the cause of peace and international security.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress the tireless international activity carried out by the president of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Causescu, the contribution made by him to the cause of progress and the well-being of humanity, and the manner in which he has struggled and continues to struggle as the most authoritative voice of all citizens in our homeland so that peoples may live in freedom and independence and so that they may a shape their destiny by themselves -- an activity that has gained him deserved appreciation, esteem, and respect throughout the world.

Special attention will be paid to developing relations with all socialist countries and primarily with our neighbors. Within this framework, we will do all we can to continue to develop relations with the USSR. At the same time, we will strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, with small- and medium-sized countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and all countries in the world, regardless of social system.

The inventory of the activity carried out in the first 5 months of the current year, the examination -- in critical and self-critical spirit of the manner in which action has been taken so far, the important tasks devolving upon us this year, and the proper preparation of the 1986 plan require that the government, the State Planning Committee and the other competent bodies, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises take immediate and decisive measures to eliminate the shortfalls and shortcomings that have been obvious during this period in order to make up for lags and the nonfulfillment of plan indexes.

In the spirit of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the government has to act with greater determination to increase the role and responsibility of industrial centrals in fulfilling the plan, so that they may fulfill their duties envisaged by law under more favorable conditions, concretely and effectively resolve all problems posed in connection with fulfilling the tasks devolving upon them this year, and so that they may be able to more thoroughly prepare conditions for proceeding to implement the 1986 provisions.

The ministries, centrals, and enterprises will focus their activity on the smooth fulfillment of item-specified production, export production in particular, a more pronounced increase in labor productivity, a constant improvement of the technological and qualitative level of Romanian products and their competitiveness in foreign markets, and on finalizing all investment projects on schedule.

The experience gained and organizational competence of the working people's councils and of all collective leadership bodies guarantee that if we instill -- as the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, recommended -- a revolutionary spirit of work as well, as stay fully involved, and mobilize the entire material, technical, and human potential at our disposal in the national economy, then the tasks for 1985 and for the overall 1981-85 5-Year Plan will be completely fulfilled, thus ensuring a secure basis for proceeding to implementing the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress for the 1986-90 period.

The government assures the party leadership and you, much esteemed comrade secretary general, that it will take responsible action and will take all the necessary steps to elevate the overall activity to the level of the requirements of the current development stage of our society; it will do all it can to ensure the resolute implementation of the 13th party congress decisions on fulfilling this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan under favorable conditions and on making preparations for the implementation of the 1986 plan provisions.

NICU CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC

For Chinese Media accounts of the visit to the PRC by a Romanian delegation led by Nicu Ceausescu, see the Eastern Europe section of the 24 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH EC'S DELORS

AU242024 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Luxembourg, -- Jacques Delors, president of the EC Executive Commission, received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and had lengthy talks with him. Claude Cheysson, the commissions' commissioner for foreign affairs [title as received], was also present, as well as, from the Yugoslav side, Ljbomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Ambassador Bora Rafajlovski.

Delors and Dizdarevic assessed positively the results of the meeting of the council for cooperation which was the main thing discussed during the talks. In this respect, the federal secretary expressed regret over the mandate the Community's Council of Ministers had given to the Brussels commission concerning negotiations with the SFRY to conclude a new financial protocol.

Delors pointed out that the Brussels commission had tried to meet Yugoslav wishes, but that unfortunately the EC Council failed to accept its suggestions.

The talks also examined problems in international economic relations, in particular those faced by developing countries.

Dizdarevic had separate meetings with Giulio Andreotti, president of the EC Council of Ministers, Claude Cheysson, commissioner of the Executive Commission for Foreign Affairs, and Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's vice prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

REPORT PRESENTED TO VOJVODINA LC SESSION

LD211959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- For a long time now we have had a state of emergency in the country's economy, and yet numerous organizations of the LC, organizations of associated labor and the associations and bodies of the sociopolitical communities continue to display apathy. This was stated by Sreta Stajic, member of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at today's meeting of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee on the realization of the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee in the course of Vojvodina LC's ideopolitical development and preparation for action.

In a number of places, Stajic said, this behavior borders on irresponsibility and this makes it necessary for the LC to adopt resolute measures. Expressions of dissatisfaction voiced in organizations of associated labor are more frequently aimed at anti-self-management actions and relations. However, there are also cases of demagogic attitudes toward the workers, attempts to misinform, and erroneous political attitudes, the aim of which is to support group property behavior and insulate organizations from the outside. Stajic stresses that a persistent struggle to restore dignity to work should begin and that, and especially in this situation, ideological struggle must seek to defend self-management and strengthen it, because today we are confronted by the bitterest attacks on the socialist self-management system by the forces of bourgeois ideology.

After noting that technocratism and statism must be uncovered and ideologically exposed and that the causes of these phenomena must be eliminated, Stajic said that nationalism is also growing everywhere, even in Vojvodina. He placed particular stress on the need for communists in party organizations, in newspapaers, publishing councils, television, theater, and other spheres of cultural work to struggle more resolutely for the LCY's ideological views and attitudes. I am not speaking, he said, about imposing a ban on writing or speaking about any questions which have until now allegedly been "taboo themes," but about communists' duty to defend the revolution. Without wishing to name the articles, statements at meetings or individual books where this has clearly manifested itself, because there has been a great deal of this, Stajic noted that there are literary works (though they are not numerous) in which the literary treatment of man as an individual and of his family and so forth neglects and denies the results of our society's revolutionary, democratic transformation.

"What this looks like when it is all put together and condensed within a short period of time is best shown by plays shown at the Sterija Pozorje drama festival this year. The struggle against Stalinism and the Cominform's threats and pressures was presented merely as the tragedy of an individual person caused by police terror then reigning in the country. According to these authors, there was nothing positive in this struggle. This amounts to devaluation of the revolution, untruth and a distortion of history," Stajic said, and explained that the truth about 1948 is in the fact that we rose, led by Tito and the party, in the defense of freedom and the independence of our country and the authenticity of our revolution's character. To be on the other side of this line and particularly to declare oneself for such an orientation consciously was an act of betrayal, although this meant personal tragedy for some. [TANJUG at 0840 GMT on 21 June tramsmits a service message saying that the preceding paragraph should be deleted]

I feel the need to point out the open pressure by propaganda on the Vojvodina Autonomous Province and the Vojvodina LC from the positions of nationalism and unitarianism. There are frequent attempts to link this with the problems of relations in the Serbia SR, which are represented as a tragedy in this society. However, there are no reactions from the authorized organs. For this reason we must repeat today that the Vojvodina LC cannot reconcile itself to the fact that irredentist demands by Albanian nationalists or by anybody else are connected with the constitutional role which the autonomous provinces play in our constitutional system. The LCY's attitudes in this respect are clear. The Vojvodina LC has a further responsibility to implement these attitudes and to continuously contribute to the unity and political stability of Vojvodina, Servia and the whole country.

Stajic devoted a considerable part of his report to democratic centralism stressing that we must display a responsible attitude to this principle. He drew attention to the fact that there are very different opinions on this important principle of the organization and activity of the LC, from those which question the LCY's need for this principle at the present to the ones according to which the realization of this principle should be copied from the practice used in the past and under different conditions. It is felt that some insisted more on its democratic content while others were more inclined toward the centralistic method of activity, insisting on obedience. These two characteristics cannot be separated, Stajic said.

Full contribution to the realization of democratic centralism, Stajic said, must be given in particular by republican and provincial LC organizations.

We must wage a resolute struggle aimed at responsible implementation of the positions adopted at LCY congresses and LCY Central Committee sessions. Stajic thinks the realization of democratic centralism is now more a question of the LCY's revolutionary activity than a question of the party's theory.

I spoke about a number of these major questions, Stajic said, because Marxism as a revolutionary theory of the working class is being questioned by anti-socialism and anti-self-management positions. Individuals impudently deny the contribution to the victory of the revolution made by Josip Broz Tito, Kardelj, Bakaric and other theoreticians, as well as the contribution to the development of the concept of self-managing, independent and nonaligned SFRY. There are unconcealed attacks on the 1974 constitution as a synthesis of such a concept of development of the SFRY. For this reason it is essential to train communists,and particularly leading cadres, in Marxism, and to promote ideological work and theoretical thought. The struggle for the reaffirmation of the LCY's social role is the duty of all organizations and organs of the LC, Stajic noted.

LCY'S SUKRIJA ATTENDS KOSOVO PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD221811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LC and other subjective forces are making great efforts aimed at further stabilizing the situation and eliminating hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism, irrrdentism, and other forms of nationalism.

This was stated in a communique issued at today's joint session of the Kosovo Autonomous Province Presidency and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, presided over by Branislav Skembarevic. Also present at the session were Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium, president, and Sinan Hasani, SFRY Presidency vice president. The Presidency and the Presidium examined the current political and security situation in the Kosovo Autonomous Province.

In introductory remarks by Nebih Gasi, Svetislav Dolasevic, and Rahman Morina and during a discussion it was stated that the political and security situation in Kosovo continues to be jeopardized by the activity of Albanian nationalists, irredentists, and other nationalists, manifested through writing slogans, distributing leaflets, desecrating monuments, rapes, verbal propaganda, and activities of the reactionary section of the clergy.

Difficulties are also encountered in the field of economic development and the implementation of economic stabilization. These include unemployment, high prices increases, a fall in the standard of living, and so on.

It was stressed that the Kosovo working class is currently achieving good results in the realization of production and export plans. However, it was added, the situation is still hindered by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo which, though reduced, still continues.

Stress was laid on the fact that certain articles, statements, and arbitrary assessments, which minimize the results achieved in the stabilization of political and security movements in the province, do not contribute to the struggle waged by progressive forces in Kosovo and further afield, in the effort to further stabilize the political and security situation, to eliminate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to create the conditions for their return.

In conclusion, the communique states that the Presidency and the Presidium endorsed the tasks of the members and organizations of the LC and other self-managing forces, the administrative organs, social self-protection, justice, internal affairs, and other bodies aimed at further stabilizing the political and security trends in all areas of Kosovo.

CROATIA LC CC PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY MEET

LD242043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- In Zagreb today Mika Spiljak chaired a joint session of the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium, of the Croatia SR Presidency, and of the Croatia SR All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee. The political-security situation in the republic and, in this connection, the tasks of all social factors and especially of subjective socialist forces, were discussed during the session.

During a wide-ranging discussion, participants reviewed current developments, problems, and manifestations which could have an adverse effect on the political and security situation both in the country and in the Croatia SR. At the same time the meeting pointed out the many measures and activities of organs of sociopolitical communities, of sociopolitical organizations, of self-management organs, and of the working people in labor associated organizations which are being taken and which already are producing positive results in overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings, especially on the economic and social level.

As reported, it was decided at the session that all organs and organizations in the republic, on the basis of established assessments of the situation, should at once work out concrete programs of their own activities (immediate and long-term ones) and immediately tackle their implementation.

SERBIA LC CC PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY MEET

LD241721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade -- The Serbia SR Presidency and the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium held a joint session today, chaired by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbia SR, to discuss the political-security situation in the Serbia SR. The introductory report was read by Zivorad Misic, member of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium.

Both bodies noted that the situation in the republic, as indeed throughout the country as a whole, is weighed down by many economic and political contradictions and difficulties, that the reasons for this situation are only partly of an objective nature, and they are to be found mainly in many subjective shortcomings and mistakes, inconsistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, in inadequate activity of LC and other subjective forces.

Despite certain good results obtained in economic activities, the difficulties in maintaining the continuity of production, further threats posed to the country's foreign liquidity, the great number of unemployed people, the fall in the standard of living experienced over many years, wealth acquired outside work effort, rampant inflation, and so on, give rise to serious dissatisfaction among our working people and citizens.

It would amount to taking a one-sided view, it was stressed at the session, to merely explain away all these problems or predominantly refer to a lack of respect for legality while neglecting the fact that the LC and other social factors inadequately monitor and analyze their essential causes and that they do not always provide clear ideological answers for them. This is why, among other things, the changes in our economic system must be perceived as a whole, including the conditions in which income is earned, the duty system, the credit-monetary and customs system, the price policy and so on.

It was said at the session that in the present situation efficient work by state organs is important exceptionally for the stability of our society. The people feel that excessive institutionalism and normativeness characterize our economic and social life. They feel that the delays, irresponsibility, and the bureaucratic attitude in various services are burdensome, so they are quite right in being critical. In some instances, a not insignificant pressure by narrow political groups, and even by individuals, makes responsible activity by these organs rather difficult. This bureaucratic pressure compromises the competence of these organs, their independence, and responsibility, playing in to the hands of arbitrariness and infringing on legal norms.

The activity to curb increasingly conspicuous attacks on social property and other forms of economic crime, that in essence represent counterrevolutionary activity, does not produce the expected results. Preventive work is inadequate and actions are by and large reduced to repressive measures by law enforcement organs, often lacking appropriate legal and judiciary treatment.

It was stressed that the slow implementation of the constitutional position of the Serbia SR and its socialist autonomous provinces has a significant impact on the political situation and on the mood of the people in the republic.

The LC is duty bound to create the conditions so that, in constructive dialogue, the differences in views on relations in the Serbia SR and in the Serbia LC can be overcome and the obstacles to faster development of the political system of self-management socialist democracy can be eliminated.

For a long time now the situation in Kosovo has had an exceptionally unfavorable impact on the political-security conditions in the Serbia SR and in the country as a whole. Despite some visible results attained by the organized socialist forces in Kosovo, a decisive blow has not been dealt to Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Although it has been reduced, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues. This is why political action in Kosovo and the punishment policy regarding protection of the security of the people and their property must be even more resolute and commensurate with the requirements of the Kosovo situation.

The assessment was made that the political-security situation in the republic is influenced by the increasingly aggressive activity of external and internal enemies. In collusion with enemy emigres, anticommunist and anti-Yugoslav reactionary circles and foreign intelligence services, the internal enemy forces (nationalists, anarcho-liberals, bourgeois right wingers, cominformists, dogmatic bureaucratic forces, and clericonationalists) are trying to nullify the achievements of our revolution, deny the LC's leading role, and cause bourgeois-liberal or a dogmatic bureaucratic changes in our social system.

Nationalistic activity is today increasingly conspicuous and aggressive. It is expressed in our economic and cultural life, publishing activity, public information services, and sometimes even by the conduct of individuals within our political structures, even in the LC.

The bourgeois right-wing and nationalistic forces and assorted representatives of the present-day anti-Marxism, by virtue of alleged criticism of dogmatism and Stalinism, are in fact trying to carry out remorseless criticism of anything that is socialist. In the scope of this criticism, demands were made for national reconciliation with counterrevolutionary forces during the last war.

These forces are trying to win over for their ideas mainly the young generation, which as a result of many shortcomings in educational and school work, and in the work of sociopolitical organizations, is not fully and properly informed about the crucial events in the distant and not so distant past.

In the struggle against the enemy, our activity must concentrate on the constant consolidation and uplifting of the self-protection awareness and security culture of our working people and citizens so that the protection of the basic values of our society can really become the right, the duty, and the commitment of all. All sociopolitical and social organizations, self-management and state organs, schools, and other educational and school institutions, public information media, and publishing houses must become much more involved in this task.

The so-called incident situations in culture, in information activity, and in other areas must be prevented through ideopolitical action, public debate, criticism based on Marxism, and appropriate social evaluation. The responsibility of editorial boards for ideological and political mistakes in the public information media must be presented in a much sharper form, in view of the present complex social situation.

More than ever before, a high degree of responsibility is called for today in the LC, and this applies especially to its leadership. One cannot expect greater responsibility in society if it is lacking in the LC ranks in which manifestations of irresponsibility and opportunism have reached alarming proportions. The more recent events seriously warn us that in some environments the LC is not acting as a mobilizing force and that it does not move our working people and citizens into a wide front of struggle for economic stabilization and for the development of socialist democracy.

Instead of criticizing our social situation and issuing appeals, sociopolitical organizations must channel the weight of their activity into the social space where work is done and decisions made. They must work to ensure that outstanding questions are resolved more quickly through the machinery of our political system and within its institutions and not at all through "shortcuts" outside it, says the statement issued at the joint sessionof the two leading bodies.

PRESIDENCY'S MIKULIC PAYS VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For reportage on the official visit by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY State Presidency, to Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the People's Great Hural Presidium of Mongolia, including his talks with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, see the Mongolia section of the 25 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.